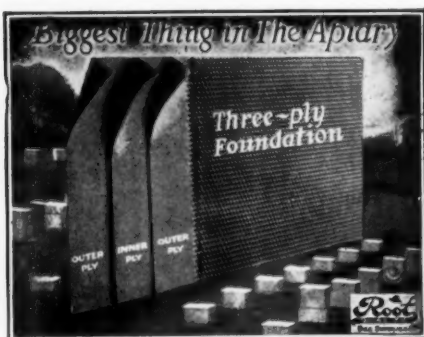


# AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

June





## WITHSTANDS HOT WEATHER

**Non-Sagging Non-Stretching**

Stretched cells reduce the brood area of combs.

Drones eat up your profits.

Stop this loss. For efficient, profitable combs use THREE-PLY.

Order now. No advance in prices.

**THE A. I. ROOT CO. OF IOWA**  
COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA

## LOTZ Quality Sections

THE BEST MONEY CAN BUY

### FEATURING

Top Quality Materials — Glossy Polish — Smooth  
Dovetails—Oval V-grooves—Accurate Dimensions  
—Fine Workmanship—Reasonable Prices.

Complete stock ready for immediate shipment.

Raising comb honey means more profits as comb  
honey is not under ceiling price regulations

### BUY YOUR SUPPLIES NOW

While our stocks are still complete.  
Replacing our stock is becoming  
increasingly difficult.

Complete stock in Glass Containers  
60 lb. cans.

Write for our 1944 catalog.

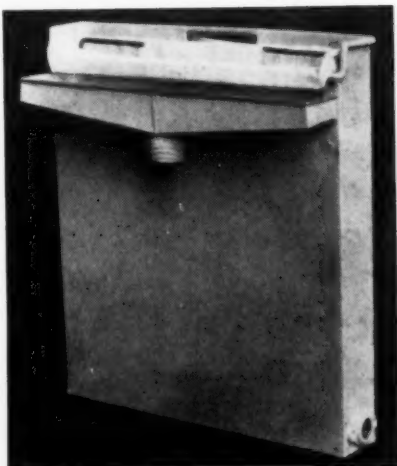
## August Lotz Company

Manufacturers of Bee Supplies

**BOYD, WISCONSIN**

## THE NEW NEISES HONEY FILTER

Pat. Applied For



Here is the new efficient filter  
for straining honey faster and  
easier.

Some of its features are:  
fast filtering, filter cloth easy to  
change, compact, cannot run  
over, and adaptable to any  
honey house arrangement.

Made in sizes to meet your  
needs whether you are a small  
or a large producer. Priced so  
it will pay for itself in a short  
time.

Send for bulletin describing  
how it can save you much time  
in the honey house.

## Reuben Neises

908 S. Cherry Street  
MARSHFIELD, WISCONSIN

### NOTICE

No more orders accepted for bees or queens  
until further notice appears in a later issue  
of this Journal, thanks a thousand.

**BOLLING BEE CO.**  
BOLLING ALABAMA

### STOCK BRED FOR RESISTANCE

Use it, when it can be obtained, to  
carry forward your Victory campaign  
for disease control.

**Iowa Beekeepers' Association**  
STATE HOUSE, DES MOINES, IOWA

## GET TOP PRICES FOR HONEY!

● H. J. Heinz Company—  
makers of the famous 57  
Varieties—is in the honey  
business, to market millions  
of pounds annually—now  
and after the war.

If you want to continue  
getting top prices for your  
honey . . .

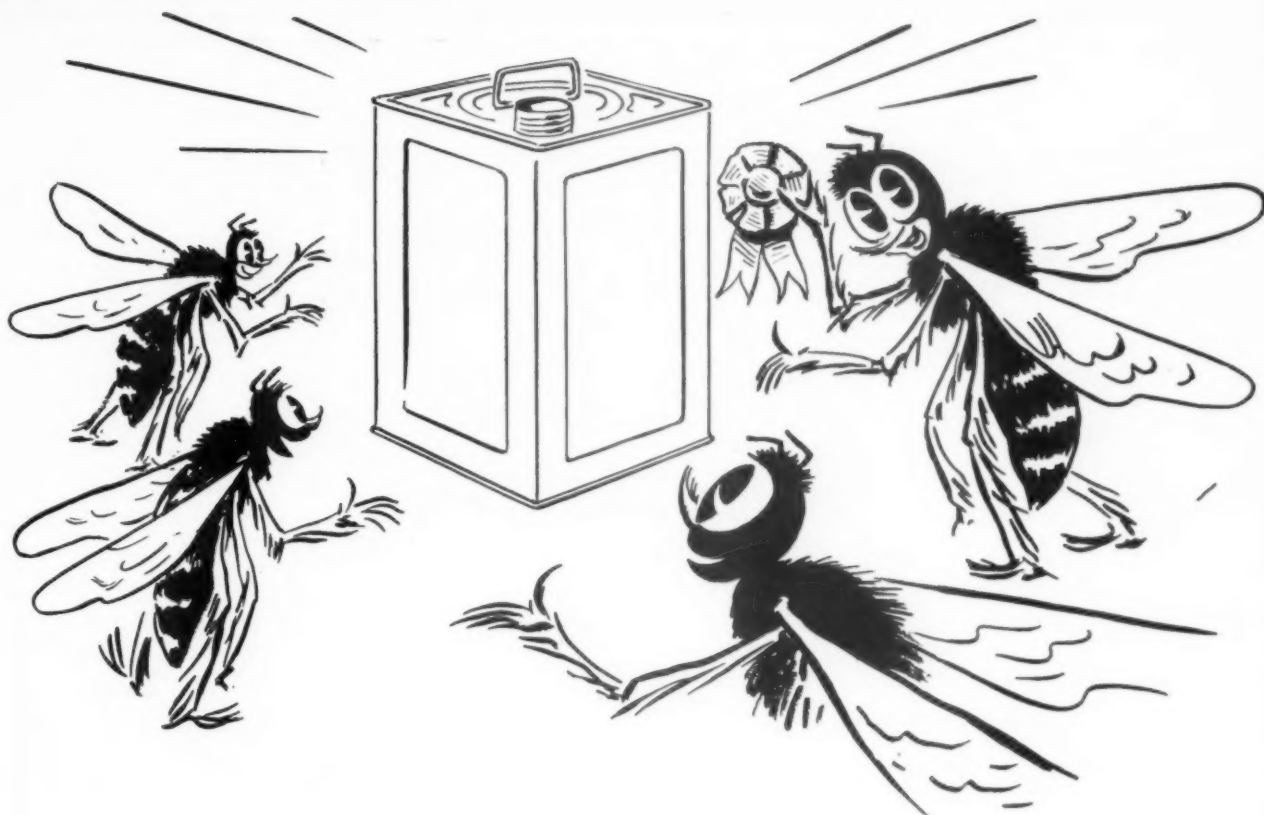
If you want to establish a  
permanent and profitable  
outlet for your honey pro-  
duction . . .

**We Suggest That You Sell Us  
Part Of Your Honey Crop**

We need volume—and we  
pay top prices. We can help  
you and all concerned in the  
honey industry, if you co-  
operate. Let's get together.

Write Us Today

**H. J. HEINZ COMPANY**  
Pittsburgh 30, Pa.



# BRIGHT . . . and tight!

*Only one style . . . but it's RIGHT!*

Continental 60-pound (5-gallon) squares . . . the only honey cans permitted this year . . . still give you pre-war quality and protection for your product. *Order now and help us plan production.*

## CALL THE NEAREST CONTINENTAL DISTRIBUTOR

### ARIZONA

Phoenix—Quick Seed & Feed Co.  
Western Seed, Feed & Honey Co.  
Tucson—W. C. Collier.

### CALIFORNIA

Alameda—F. E. Boyden-Hansen Co. Ltd.  
Alhambra—B-Z-B Honey Co.  
Long Beach—J. E. Delgado & Co.  
Los Angeles—Bryant & Cookinham, Inc.  
California Honey Co.  
Hamilton & Co.  
Diamond Match Co.  
Los Angeles Honey Co.

San Francisco—E. F. Lane & Son.  
Spring Valley—Dorwin L. Baker.  
Valley Center—A. K. Whidden.

### COLORADO

Denver—Martin Brothers Company,  
Attn. R. J. Chadbourne.  
Montrose—Western Colorado Honey  
Exchange.

### GEORGIA

Jesup—York Bee Co.

### IDAHO

Boise—Reilly, Atkinson & Co. Inc.  
Greeley—L. R. Rice.

### ILLINOIS

Chicago—A. I. Root Co.  
W. F. Straub & Co.  
Sears, Roebuck & Co.  
Hamilton—Dadant & Sons.

### INDIANA

Decatur—The Brock Store.

### IOWA

Council Bluffs—A. I. Root Co. of Iowa.  
McGregor—John Harnack & Sons.  
Sioux City—Sioux Honey Assn.  
G. B. Lewis Co.

### KENTUCKY

Paducah—Walter T. Kelley.

### MICHIGAN

Bay City—Oscar H. Schmidt, R.F.D. No. 4.  
Grand Rapids—A. G. Woodman & Co.  
Onsted—L. M. Hubbard

### MINNESOTA

Badger—Gordon A. Bell.  
Forest Lake—Lionel Hopkins.  
Minneapolis—Mondeng Mfg. Co.  
Moorhead—Northwestern Supply Co.

### MISSOURI

Higginsville—Leahy Mfg. Co.

### MONTANA

Manhattan—Cloverdale Apiaries.

### NEW YORK

Albany—G. B. Lewis Co.  
Groton—Finger Lakes Honey Prod. Assn.  
Syracuse—A. I. Root Co.

### NORTH DAKOTA

Fargo—Magill & Co.

### OREGON

Portland—Lewis M. White

### TEXAS

San Antonio—A. I. Root Co.

### UTAH

Salt Lake City—Miller Honey Co.

### VIRGINIA

Lynchburg—G. B. Lewis Co.

### WISCONSIN

Watertown—G. B. Lewis Co.

### WYOMING

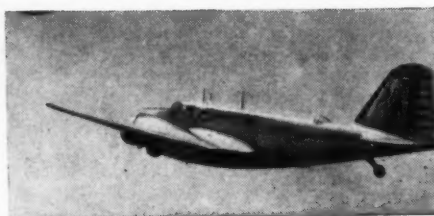
Powell—A. D. Hardy.

# CONTINENTAL CAN COMPANY, INC.



# Open Dates For Packages and Queens All Thru June

**GENTLE BEES**



**FAST SERVICE**

**O**UR gentle strain of bees will please the beginner and the experienced beekeeper, who will both find it a joy to handle. We have open dates for both package bees and for queens for the entire month of June and later.

You may count on us to get your bees to the post or express office as booked, and their quality will be as good or better than ever before. We ship nothing but the finest bees and queens that can be produced. Good bees and queens are a real crop insurance. Buy the best. Results count. Queens by airmail; no extra charge.

Lot	Queens, Airmail	PACKAGES			
		2 Lb.	3 Lb.	4 Lb.	5 Lb.
<b>1-5</b>	<b>\$1.20</b>	<b>\$4.00</b>	<b>\$5.00</b>	<b>\$6.00</b>	<b>\$7.00</b>
<b>5-15</b>	<b>1.15</b>	<b>3.90</b>	<b>4.90</b>	<b>5.90</b>	<b>6.90</b>
<b>15-25</b>	<b>1.05</b>	<b>3.75</b>	<b>4.75</b>	<b>5.75</b>	<b>6.75</b>
<b>25-50</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>3.55</b>	<b>4.55</b>	<b>5.55</b>	<b>6.55</b>
<b>50-100</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>3.45</b>	<b>4.45</b>	<b>5.45</b>	<b>6.45</b>

Larger quantities, write. Above package prices include queen. Queenless packages, subtract \$1.00 from price of package with queen.

Terms—Small orders, cash in full. Larger orders, 20 per cent deposit, balance to be received two weeks before shipping date.

**IF YOU ARE NOT ON OUR MAILING LIST, DROP US A LINE**

**DANIELS APIARIES : PICAYUNE, MISSISSIPPI**



# Packages Queens

The following prices take effect May 20th.

Lots of	QUEENS	2-LB. Pkg. with Queen	3-LB. Pkg. with Queen	4-LB. Pkg. with Queen	5-Lb. Pkg. with Queen
1-24	<b>\$.90</b>	<b>\$3.30</b>	<b>\$4.30</b>	<b>\$5.30</b>	<b>\$6.30</b>
25-99	<b>.85</b>	<b>3.15</b>	<b>4.15</b>	<b>5.15</b>	<b>6.15</b>
100-499	<b>.80</b>	<b>3.00</b>	<b>4.00</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>6.00</b>

QUEENLESS PACKAGES - DEDUCT PRICE OF QUEEN

**THE STOVER APIARIES**  
**MAYHEW, MISSISSIPPI**

## WESTERN CANADA BEEKEEPER

Subscription \$1.00 per year, \$1.50 two years, \$2.00 three years. In combination with American Bee Journal \$1.75 per year.

Timely topics on western Canadian beekeeping and all the news about Canada and Canadian markets. You cannot afford to be without the most up-to-date information in these days of great changes. Sample copy free. Address **WESTERN CANADA BEEKEEPER**, Wallingford Building, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.

## Three-Band Italian Package Bees and Queens

2-Lb. package with queen	\$3.20
3-Lb. package with queen	4.20
4-Lb. package with queen	5.20

Queens, each \$1.00

**HOMAN BROS. : R. R. 2 : Shannon, Miss.**



**KELLEY THE BEE MAN**

**GLASS** We again have a large stock of **ECONOMY** style glass jars ready for quick shipment.

Carton of 24	1 Lb.	12 Lbs.	70c per case
Carton of 12	2 Lb.	9 Lbs.	42c per case
Carton of 6	5 Lb.	10 Lbs.	50c per case
Twelve cartons of 5 Lb.			\$5.00 per lot
Twenty-four cartons of 5 Lb.			\$9.95 per lot

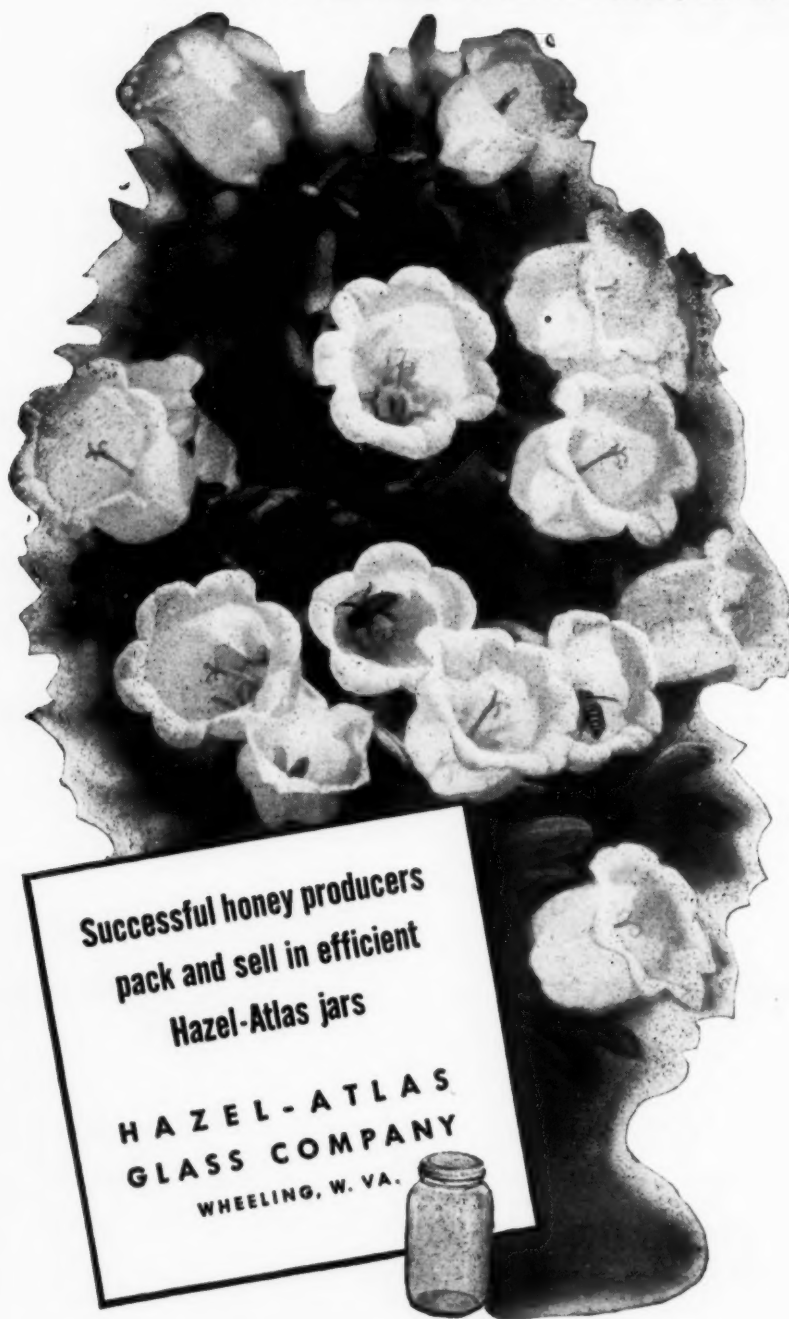
## QUEENS

**YOUNG, UNTESTED ITALIAN QUEENS**

1 to 24	. . . 90c	Each
25 to 99	. . . 85c	Postpaid
100 and up	. . . 80c	

**WALTER T. KELLEY CO. : Paducah, Kentucky**

Editors: G. H. Cale, Frank C. Pellett, M. G. Dadant, J. C. Dadant



## QUEENS *Three-Banded Italians*

OF PROLIFIC STOCK

Prices Postpaid

1 to 50  
51 to 100  
101 to 150  
151 to 200

\$1.00  
.90  
.80  
.75

FOR AIR MAIL ADD  
8 CENTS EACH

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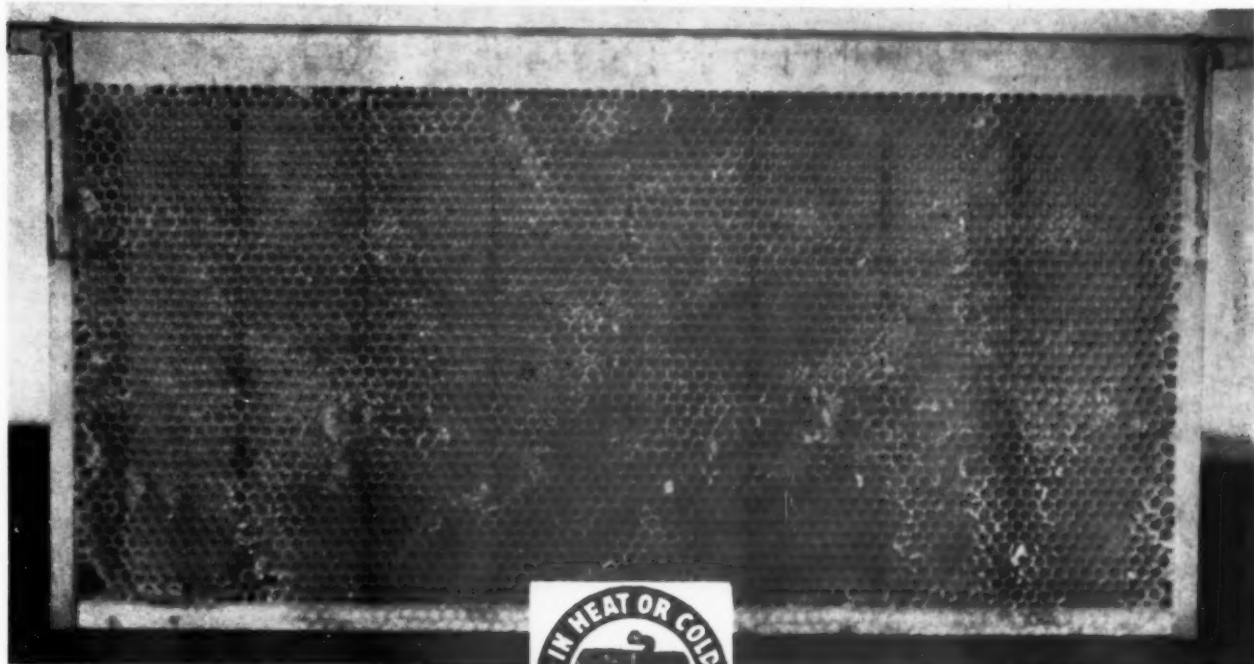


## That Extra Cake of Wax

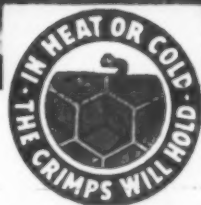


The wax you cannot get is just the wax we do get—to add extra pounds to your income. It is this extra wax that will make you feel like John Wilbanks in Florida: "Your machinery gets all the beeswax out of old combs, slumgum, and beeswax refuse. The beekeeper, small or large, has little to gain by trying to do this work; at best, he does not get all his wax." Well said, Mr. Wilbanks, and this extra wax often more than pays the cost of transportation.

- Turn your beeswax into Dadant's Crimp-wired Foundation, which will give you sturdy everlasting combs that will help build large colonies every year to gather all the honey there is. It is a permanent investment. Ship your wax to us. It will be covered by insurance and stored without charge in our modern factory. Send for details.
- Remember, all the wax in Dadant's Foundation is pure beeswax, just as your bees make it, maintained so by careful laboratory examination. It is safe for use on any market.



**DADANT & SONS**



**HAMILTON, ILL.**



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# What Will You Do?



**H**AVE you the necessary honey containers bought to pack your 1944 crop? If not we suggest you buy them this month. Last year with about half a crop, some had delay in getting containers and with war demands heavier now, delays may be greater.

It takes 90 days to get a car of glass containers delivered this year and nothing smaller than 60-pound cans may be used in a metal container to pack honey. While most distributors have fair stocks of glass on hand or ordered, it will disappear like magic when a good crop is in sight. This is no war scare to get you to buy, just plain 1944 facts.

Those who are in good locations to do so should give serious consideration to producing at least some section comb honey in 1944. Sections are their own containers, are always easy to sell locally and there is now no ceiling price on section honey. Only a fair stock of sections exists now for 1944 due to great difficulties in getting ample lumber.

Thousands have been disappointed this year in trying to get bee supplies of all kinds, due to war time restrictions. Don't cuss your factory or dealer! Order far in advance of your needs. Produce some section honey this year and order your containers during June to avoid disappointment.

**G. B. LEWIS COMPANY : : : Watertown, Wisconsin**

**BRANCHES: COLONIE & MONTGOMERY STS., ALBANY, (1) N. Y.; 1117 JEFFERSON ST., LYNCHBURG, VA.;  
214 PEARL ST., SIOUX CITY, (14) IOWA; OUR SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, BRANCH IS CLOSED**

**SEND YOUR ORDER TO OUR OFFICE NEAREST TO YOU**



## BEESWAX PRODUCTION IN 1943

The government report on honey and beeswax production for 1943 is now out and available.

It shows a total crop of 189,000,000 pounds of honey or an average of 38.6 pounds per colony. This crop is 6% more than the very short 1942 crop and 16% less than the relatively heavy 1941 crop.

For 1943, beeswax production was 3,743,000 pounds which is 12% more than 1942 and 7% more than 1941. This shows that beekeepers are extremely active in collecting beeswax since the increase is much heavier than for honey.

Among the various states California leads by a wide margin in honey production having produced over 28,000,000 in 1943 which was 44% more than in 1942. Southern California was the heaviest yielding part of the state.

Other states of relatively heavy production were Minnesota 16,000,000, New York 13,000,000, Wisconsin 10,000,000, Iowa 9,000,000 Michigan and Florida 8,000,000 each.

A significant point is that Iowa showed a relatively small crop by a drop from 19,000,000 pounds in 1941 to the 9,000,000 in 1943.

In the various areas the best average is shown per colony in the Inter-mountain territory at 64 pounds with California and Arizona each 63 pounds. The White Clover area showed an average of 43 pounds, the Plains area 32 pounds, and southern sections 19 pounds. This is partly reflected by the fact that the low producing areas have the relatively larger number of small beekeepers whereas the heavy averages come from concentrated honey producing sections.

There were approximately the same number of producing colonies in 1943 as in 1942.

Copies of the report which would

be desirable for every beekeeper's file may be obtained by addressing: G. D. Schoolcraft, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Fruits and Vegetable Branch, Room 2505 S. Building, Washington 25, D. C.

— V —

## SUGAR ALLOCATIONS

The share of sugar for civilians in 1944 is approximately 5,074,906 tons, or 6 per cent below the 5,400,000 tons of last year.

— V —

## 1,500,000 POUNDS MILKWEED FLOSS NEEDED

The armed forces need a million and a half pounds of milkweed floss this year for making "Mae West" life-saving jackets. Milkweed floss has been discovered to be a substitute for kapok, which we formerly imported from the Dutch East Indies, now held by Japan. Milkweed grows as a wild weed in some 21 states, extending from Maine to Virginia, to Missouri and Minnesota. Col. Everett R. Cook, Chairman of the National War Board, is asking State and County War Boards of 21 states to cooperate to the fullest in every way possible in this program. Although this reference to the subject is primarily for the information of those states in which the program will operate, copies are being distributed to all State War Boards, so that they will be aware of the program and also participate in the program in the event the milkweed is found in sufficient quantity to warrant collection. Carefully drying the pods according to directions, students of an Indian training school in northwest Utah collected enough floss to make 50 life jackets. Their letter proudly pointed out that every young man of draft age in the Indian Community had volunteered for service in the armed

forces. One Michigan school set as its goal enough floss to supply a life jacket for every man and woman who had joined the armed forces from the community. Then the enthusiastic children proceeded to top their own goal.

— V —

## NO IMPROVEMENT IN METAL CONTAINERS

Packers and shippers who use tin cans, steel drums, pails and metal closures cannot expect improvement in the availability of these supplies during the next 6 months, says Edward J. Detgen, Director of the Containers Division of the War Production Board. "There is no thought, in the Containers Division, of relaxing in the near future any of the metal containers limitation orders affecting tin cans, steel drums, pails, and metal closures," Mr. Detgen emphasized. In general the type of steel used for these containers is the same as that required by several of the most urgent military programs. Rolling mills are working at capacity, and no drop in military sheet steel requirements is in sight. No steel for additional containers can be anticipated in the near future.

— V —

## TRUCK PRODUCTION

Preliminary reports show that the 1944 truck production program ended its first quarter with an actual production of 10,329 vehicles of all sizes for civilian use. Of these 7,128 were in the medium class and 3,201 heavy trucks, the War Production Board has announced. The goal for the quarter was 9,157 vehicles. Actual production achieved, including military as well as commercial, or civilian, trucks, amounted to 100.4 per cent of the scheduled goal. This percentage makes allowance for modifications and adjustments in the military requirements during the three month period.



## HOW TO DO IT

### STORING COMBS OUTDOORS

If one has no place in which to store combs inside, they may be stacked in their hive bodies or super bodies right in the yard, smearing mud on the crevices to make them air tight and treating the combs with carbon disulphide to kill moths, repeating the treatment every three weeks until frost and again in the spring after frost.

Hubert Martin, Kentucky.

— V —

### PAINTING HIVES CONTAINING BEES

To paint hives standing in pairs and containing bees, paint the side and rear end. When dry, turn the hive body half way around, and paint the side and rear end. Paint the entrance on a cool evening. No need to turn the hive back. If part of their stores are now in front, and the bees move it, brood rearing will be stimulated.

E. M. Cole, Iowa.

— V —

### FEEDING COMBS OF HONEY

When feeding yards with combs of honey, carry the super of combs in a telescope cover or a drip pan with the top of the super covered with a burlap sack. The bees do not like the burlap and will not crawl under to get at the honey for the short time the super is in the yard. Place the super of honey in a central location for your work, and move it when you need to.

V. E. Adams, Colorado.

— V —

### DRIVING BEES FROM AN OBSCURE PLACE

A few years ago, I had to remove a colony of bees from the ceiling of

a pantry. Smoke would not do it. I sprayed a weak solution of carbolic acid into the brood nest with a small insect sprayer and got results. The bees readily left and took possession of a hive which I had placed near their opening with a comb of brood.

Milton Spilker, Missouri.

— V —

### COMBS FOR FEEDING

A good way to get syrup into empty combs for feeding is to heat the amount of water necessary, stir in the sugar and while the syrup is hot, dip the comb, even a whole super, into the syrup and allow to drain, then give back to the bees.

Hubert Martin, Kentucky.

— V —

### STEAM HEAT FOR BEESWAX

It is generally known that when heat is applied to galvanized iron in rendering beeswax it gives the wax a greenish tinge. When heat is applied to black iron, the wax is dark. When steam heat is applied in copper tubes set into a galvanized tank, only golden yellow wax is secured.

A. G. Woodman, Michigan.

— V —

### WEAVING FOUNDATION BETWEEN WIRES

Beekeepers who put horizontal wires into foundation will find that it is a great advantage when inserting the foundation to weave the sheet of wax between the wires so that alternate wires will lie on opposite sides of the beeswax. Then imbed the wires as usual. The sheet stays in place this way until it is thoroughly imbedded.

Harry T. Starnes, Indiana.

### CORN COBS FOR FUEL

Clean dry corn cobs crushed into small pieces make an excellent smoker fuel. They burn slowly and furnish a lot of good smoke. Keep a sack full of crushed cobs around while working, and add a few to the smoker when needed.

Thos. J. Osborn, Oklahoma.

— V —

### SUBSTITUTE FOR FRAME EYELETS

Many beekeepers like myself use metal eyelets in frames to prevent the frame wire from cutting into the end bar. The eyelets are hard to find now. I solved this by driving a small frame nail through the edge of the bar just in front of the wire. This works as well as the eyelet.

Harry T. Starnes, Indiana.

— V —

### SHEEP FOR GRASS

To keep grass and weeds down in the bee yard, I keep two sheep in each yard. They take care of about one fourth acre, and they will not touch the hives.

Zep. Gauthier, Ontario.

— V —

### STINGS FOR SINUS

If a bee sting in the face causes swelling and throat irritation, possibly it is an indication of sinus trouble of long standing. Do not risk another sting on the face. Stings on other parts of the body help clear away sinus infection, and other infection pockets in time, according to my experience.

Mrs. L. M. East, Alberta.



## BOOSTING WEAK COLONIES

"Booster" package bees are expensive and hard to get, particularly this year and, therefore, in order to build up weak colonies, I do it this way. Tack a piece of queen excluder on each side of the open hole in the inner cover. The grating from an old drone trap will do. Place this inner cover on top of a good warm strong colony of bees. Set the weak colony which is to be built up on top of the inner cover with a small entrance in a different direction from that of the lower hive. Feed the colony below with a boardman feeder. In three weeks time, the results are miraculous.

Harry T. Starnes, Indiana.

— V —

## EXTRA BEESWAX

Most small beekeepers, and big ones too, like to make all the beeswax they can, and yet they do not like to have much honey go into the melter to become darkened. When extracting, I cut cappings as thin as possible. After the combs are extracted, take a hot knife and cut all the combs flush to the wood, top bar to bottom bar. Last year, I produced 40 pounds of wax from twenty colonies, with an average of 75 pounds to the colony. I also save all burr combs.

Virgil R. Keith, Alabama.

— V —

## HOW NOT TO DO IT

A few days ago a new beekeeper came in and reported all of his colonies queenless. After questioning him, we learned that he had neglected to remove his queen excluder from between the two stories of his hives last fall. The bees went through the excluder to get to stores, but the queen could not follow them. Had the excluders been removed, this would not have happened.

A. G. Woodman, Michigan.

— V —

## WATER FOR BEES

I use a regular ten gallon waterer like those used in chicken yards. Mine is round, of galvanized metal, and is kept in a sunny spot, behind a wind break with several corn cobs in the water to help the bees land without damage. This miniature oasis becomes a busy place in dry weather.

Harry T. Starnes, Indiana.

— V —

## SUBSTITUTE FOR QUEEN CELL PROTECTOR

West queen cell protectors are cheap and reliable when choice cells are given to nuclei. Last summer, however, I ran short of them and needed something in a hurry. I tried a queen shipping cage, plied off the screen wire at one end, and inserted



## PENTSTEMON

There are localities where one or another of the pentstemons are important to the beekeeper. It is a large group with dozens of different species, some of which are found in all parts of America. The common name of beard-tongue is applied to a number of different forms. The two lipped tubular flowers are bright colored in most species and the plants are among the most desirable of the native wild flowers.

In the mountains of the western states there are many of these flowers and in remote areas they probably provide much good bee pasture. In the South, one species, *Pentstemon laevigatus*, has been called "Wonder Honey Plant" and it is reported as having yielded as high as 200 pounds of surplus honey in some Florida localities. In some areas on sandy cutover lands the beekeepers have scattered the seed in order to hasten its spread.

One of the most attractive of the group is *Pentstemon grandiflorus*, which is native to the prairie region from Illinois to North Dakota and

Wyoming. It has large lavender-blue flowers in long terminal racemes in late May and June. This plant grows to a height of three to six feet and makes a brilliant show when in full bloom.

It was reports of bees working heavily on this plant in the Missouri River hills between Council Bluffs and Sioux City, Iowa, which first attracted the writer's attention to it. Seeds were planted and plants were also brought to our test plots to insure a start. All grew readily and when the flowers appeared they seemed equally attractive to the honeybees and to the human visitors to the garden. The plants appear to be rich in nectar and judging from the way the bees seek the flowers one can hardly be surprised at the reports of honey from pentstemon. It blooms in May and most of the flowers have faded by the first of June.

It is a bit hard to understand why this attractive native is not more generally appreciated in present day flower gardens. Frank C. Pellett.

the queen cell with its point in the hole in the queen cage from which the metal had been removed. I replaced the screen, suspended the cage with the cell in the nucleus box. It worked all right.

Harry T. Starnes, Indiana.

— V —

## TO KEEP EYE GLASSES DRY

For those unfortunate folks that wear eye glasses while working with bees, in the hot sun, when perspiration drips over the lenses and ob-

structs vision, here is relief. Secure a cellulose sponge about one-half inch thick from the dime store. Cut this sponge into strips about one inch by approximately four inches. Photographic sponge may also be used. Attach an elastic to both ends of the sponge to fit snugly over the head with the sponge over the eyebrows. The sponge will soak up the perspiration and keep it from running over the glasses.

Frank F. Johnson, Wisconsin.



A portion of the "cactus forest" of Saguaro National Monument (National Park Service Photo)

## CACTUS HELPS THE DESERT BEE MAN

By NATT N. DODGE

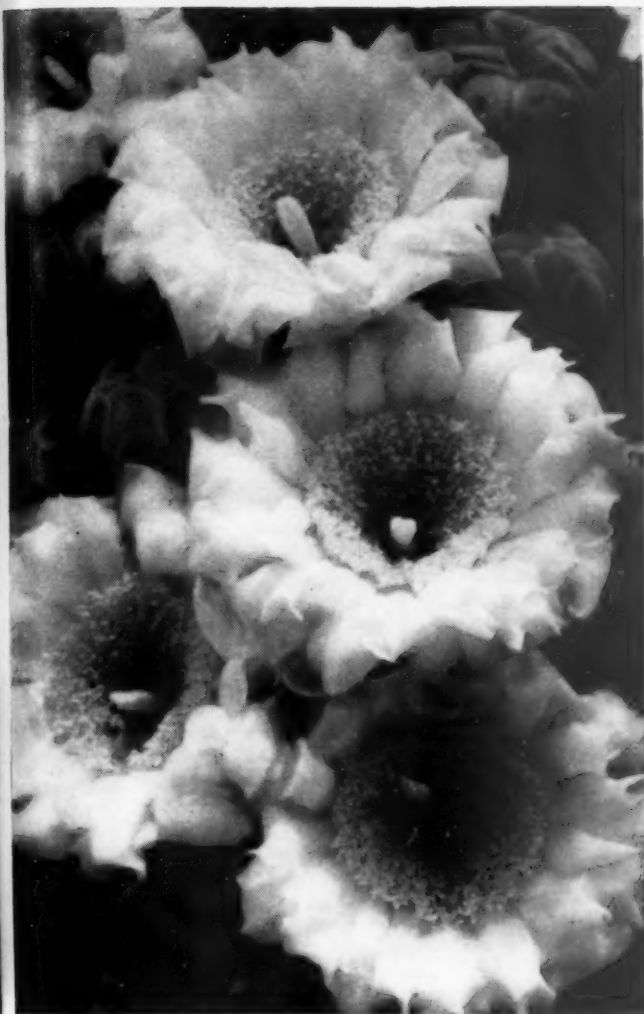
**E**VEN after I had moved to southern Arizona, I did not realize that table honey in commercial quantities was obtained from cactus blossoms. It took Howard D. Smith, of Tucson, to put me straight. "Sometimes," said Smith, "I get as much as one third of my crop from cactus—and it's high quality honey, too. "Of course," he added, "I have an unusual location. My home yard is right at the edge of the world-famous Cactus Forest which has been reserved by the Federal Government as Saguaro National Monument."

The cacti, of which there are hundreds of species, are dry climate plants, although they are found in many parts of the Western Hemisphere where there is considerable rainfall. In the so-called desert regions of southern and southwestern

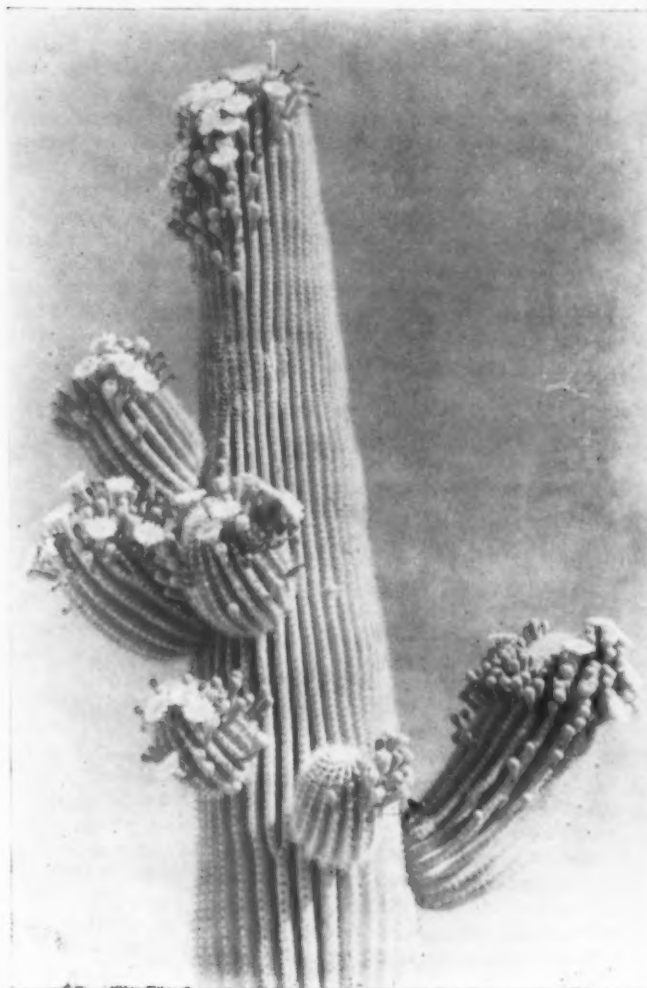
This Papago Indian girl is collecting ripe Saguaro fruits.

Arizona, various types of cacti often dominate the landscape. As succulents they represent one of the three principal methods by which plants successfully meet desert conditions of restricted and uncertain rainfall. One group of plants **escapes** the drought by living through the long, dry period of the year in the inactive seed stage. A second group **evades** the drought by going into a dry-season hibernation or aestivation and so "sleeping" through the hot season. The third group, among which the cacti are prominent, **resist** the drought. Not only have the cacti reduced their moisture losses to a minimum by doing away with their leaves and covering their exposed surfaces with a tough, thick rind; but they have developed massive layers of spongy tissue in their stems which absorb great quantities of





State flower of Arizona, the Saguaro blossom is queen of the May for honey bees as well as for flower lovers.



Spring makes a flower garden of every Saguaro. (National Park Service Photo).



Cotton blossoms, although they do not yield high quality honey always, provide a light but steady flow of honey from July until November.

moisture during the rainy season releasing it grudgingly to meet the plant's demands for water during the rainless months.

In general, the cacti blossom in the spring and early summer. First to appear in March are the magenta flowers of the ground-hugging hedgehog group. Next come the yellow, bronze, and orange flowers of several types of cholla (cho'ya) or bush cacti. April and May is the blossoming season of the common prickly pear which grows in great patches throughout the cattle ranges of the Southwest. Late June or early July witness the bride-like entrance of the exquisite flowers of the night-blooming cereus. But the barrel cacti display their yellow to orange blossoms in midsummer when the rest of the desert vegetation seems withered and shrunken as if barely able to withstand the continuous attack of the battering heat.

But there is one particular cactus species which I have not mentioned. Not only is the giant cactus or saguaro (Sah wah'roe) the largest of the cacti of the United States, but it is the most spectacular. It is the trademark of the desert, the insignia

of the deep Southwest. Its blossom halo, which appears in May, is the state flower of Arizona, and provides nectar for tons of delicious honey. Although the prickly pears in some seasons and some districts are reported to yield nectar of rather poor quality, the saguaro is the only cactus (so far as the records show) in the United States which produces high-quality table honey in commercial quantities.

Of all American honey plants, the giant cactus is perhaps, the most grotesque. Leafless, its fluted trunk and rigid arms rising to a maximum height of 50 feet above the desert, this spine-covered botanical totem pole sometimes attains a weight of ten or twelve tons. Although associated in the thoughts of most persons with the entire Southwest, the saguaro actually is found in the United States only in southern Arizona with a very few plants on the California side of the Colorado River. Its range extends southward several hundred miles into western Mexico. In favorable locations, saguaros occur in heavy stands called cactus forests. Perhaps the most famous of these is located about 15 miles east of Tucson



(Too'-sohn) at the base of the Tanque Verde (Tahn'-kay Vehr'-day) Mountains where a particularly dense and extensive stand has been preserved as Saguaro National Mountain. A similar forest west of Tucson is reserved as a state park.

As previously mentioned, the saguaro is designed by nature to meet the rigid requirements of a hot and arid climate. Its skeleton is made up of long, slender poles or ribs which support a great mass of spongy tissue protected by a tough skin or rind thickly covered with long slender spines. During the rainy season, the shallow, widespread root system of the saguaro takes up hundreds of gallons of water from the soil. This moisture is absorbed by the porous tissues of the vegetable reservoir which becomes enormously swelled and distended, losing its flutes as does an extended accordian. When filled to capacity, the saguaro is able to carry on its life processes through many months of intense heat and desert drought, drawing upon its stored moisture as needed.

Growth of the saguaro is relatively slow, a 30-year-old specimen being only three or four feet in height. After this, growth is accelerated and it is estimated that mature individuals add three inches per year. Since this increase in stature is divided among the arms, ranging from two or three to 30 or 40 in number, the plant actually adds height very slowly. Estimates based on scientific studies made by the desert laboratories of the Carnegie Institution place the maximum age of saguaros at 200 years with relatively few individuals passing a century and a half.

Blossoms are rarely found on saguaros less than eight feet in height. Buds appear in April at the top of the main stem and at the tips of the arms. Sometimes they burst out along the sides near the top as if there were insufficient room at the tip and some had spilled over. I have counted clusters containing more than 100 buds at the extremity of a single arm. First of the buds open at night early in May, and from one to a dozen in a single cluster may unfold at the same time. They remain open throughout the following day to close, permanently, during the afternoon. More buds in each cluster open the next night, this sequence continuing until all of the buds (a thousand or more on large plants) have had their day. The waxy white petals and pale yellow stamens make a blossom three to four inches in diameter. Nectar fills the tube-like throat of each bloom (and is reached by honey bees which push their way through the jungle of anthers into the heart of the flower).

The honeybee is only one of many insects which swarm to the blossoms. Insects, in turn, attract birds of the flycatcher group so that during May and early June the saguaros attain their height of popularity. However, it is in July that the giant cactus offers its greatest bounty to human kind. Then, when the cucumber-shaped fruits are ripe, the Papago Indians go afieid from their villages hidden away in the desert. By means of long poles made of saguaro ribs, they knock the plump fruits to the ground. Splitting open the pods, they scoop out the bright red, juicy pulp filled with myriads of tiny black seeds. This is cooked over open fires in deep, home-made, clay vessels or ollas (oh'-yas), the juice strained off, and the seeds separated from the pulp. Part of the juice is boiled down to a thick, sweet syrup. Pulp is made into jam, and the seeds ground into an oily meal. All of this is saved for use during the winter season. But the saguaro harvest is the Papago season of rejoicing; a Thanksgiving and Happy New Year combined. Some of the rich, red juice is set aside in the sun to ferment and, under the name of tizwin, transforms the slow, heavybodied Papagoes of the daytime into shrill-voiced, leaping shadows as the hours of the night are spent in dancing and hilarity by the light of desert campfires and the golden Arizona moon.

Thoroughly ripe saguaro fruits split open exposing the scarlet pulp to the birds and insects and the drying influence of the arid winds. Occasionally bees bring in juice from these Saguaro fruits storing it in the honeycomb where it makes conspicuous red patches.

Cactus is, of course, only a minor nectar source for desert beekeepers. Pollen is obtained from many

plants beginning with the springtime ephemerals, those fast-growing herbs that spring up with the coming of winter rains and burst into flower early in February. Creosote bush (*Larrea*) and squawbush (*Lycium*) provide nectar for spring brood rearing, and beekeepers in the favored frost-free sections of the irrigated districts obtain considerable surplus from citrus during March and April.

May and June are the honeyflow months of the desert itself, with catclaw (*Acacia*) and mesquite (*Prosopis*) the principal sources. But for the beekeeper who moves his yards, the honeyflow has only commenced when spring is driven from the desert with the coming of The Heat. In the irrigated districts, alfalfa, if not cut too soon, is tinged with purple bloom; and cotton, white gold of the Southland, keeps honeybees busy from July to November.

And so it is that many Arizona beekeepers are nomads, moving their yards from the irrigated citrus groves to the mesquite-bordered washes and cactus-studded hillsides of the desert; then back to the fields of waving alfalfa and the rows of cotton that stretch away to the hazy horizon. Mobile, screened extracting plants are taken from yard to yard so that honey from one source may be removed from the supers before that from another begins to come in, and the hives may be light as possible for the move to the next location.

Cactus plays only a small part in desert honey gathering which, each year is re-enacted in southern Arizona. But if the giant saguaro is not an important honey plant, it is most certainly a spectacular and dramatic one; another bright spot in the romantic profession of keeping bees.

New Mexico.

— V —

## DDT POISONOUS TO HONEYBEES

By V. G. MILUM,  
University of Illinois

Dichloro-diphenyl-trichloroethane is a synthetic organic chemical, the use of which, as an insecticide, was first patented in Switzerland in 1940, and sold under a trade name of Gesarol. It is more commonly known as DDT, the initial letters of its component parts. Because of its usefulness in the control of insects, DDT is now under allocation by the War Production Board and the supplies avail-

able are not sufficient for the demand for civilian use.

Because of the toxicity to insects, including honeybees, beekeepers have a special interest in the probable widespread use of DDT in the future. The greatest danger will probably arise from improper use of sprays while fruit trees are in full bloom. Similarly, where nectar is gathered from the bloom of cover crop plants

in the orchard or from nearby fields in case DDT is applied in the form of a dust which may drift to such blooming plants, it is presumable that heavy bee losses may occur.

According to Annand (1944), chemically pure DDT is a rather stable, nearly colorless, crystalline solid. It has a low volatility and is almost odorless. It is insoluble in water but soluble in most organic solvents. Indications are that it is a nerve poison, either when ingested or when absorbed through the skin when dissolved in a solvent such as oil. Many factors regarding its toxicity are yet to be determined.

Wiesmann (1942) apparently erroneously reported that a one per cent solution of Gesarol Spraying Agent (0.05 per cent of DDT) is not toxic to bees as a stomach poison but kills when sprayed directly on bees. However, Holst (1944) made further and more complete tests, contradictorily finding that DDT definitely is a stomach poison for honeybees at 0.05 per cent concentration, the majority of the bees being dead

within 17 to 42 hours. No contact-poisoning was demonstrated when bees were sprayed or kept in cages sprayed with 0.05 DDT, but most of the bees died within six hours and the rest were definitely poisoned when placed in cages sprayed with 1 and 2 per cent of DDT.

According to Holst, several hours after feeding on candy or syrup containing DDT, "the bees became agitated; later they became shaky and unsteady, being unable to maintain a firm footing. Shortly before death the bees at intervals would fall over and rise again. Near the end, unable to stand, their legs kept up a characteristic quivering."

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- Wiesmann, R. 1942. Ueber neue, wirksame Arsensatzstoffe im Obstbau und ihre Bedeutung für die Bienenzucht. *Schweiz. Bienen Ztg.* 65(5):227-229.

— V —

## PROTECT THE BEES

By GEO. F. KNOWLTON,  
Utah Agricultural Experiment Station

**S**HORTAGE of bees for fruit tree pollination due to the death of several thousand colonies of bees in Utah during the season of 1943, led to a conference of officers of the Utah Honey Producers Marketing Cooperative and of the Utah Horticultural Society in Salt Lake City on April 4, 1944. A number of representative beekeepers and fruit growers from the most seriously affected areas of Utah also were present.

The value of bees varies, depending on the crops grown in an area and the value of the honey and wax produced. The estimate that, on the average, not more than 15 per cent of the income arising from the activity of bees is received by the beekeeper for honey and beeswax probably is reasonably accurate. The other 85 per cent occurs as a widespread benefit to agriculture through increased production of fruit, seed and many other crops, resulting from honey bee pollination of the various crop plants.

An extreme shortage of honeybee pollinators now threatens, particularly in Davis and Salt Lake Counties. Bees are also scarce in southern Weber and northern Utah Counties. Unless the beekeepers generally purchase new bees to refill their empty

hives, or unless bees for pollination are brought into these areas, fruit and seed production is expected to suffer. Failure to get necessary pollinators may result in serious reduction of the apple, pear, peach, plum, apricot, cherry, blackberry, gooseberry, grape, strawberry, cucumber, squash, muskmelon, and watermelon crops. Seed production of alfalfa, clovers, broccoli, brussel sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, kale, onions, radishes, turnips, melons, carrots, and a number of other valuable seed crops will be lessened. The seriousness of such fruit and seed reduction would depend upon the type of weather at the time of pollination, and the extent to which limited numbers of wild bees and other insect pollinators could do the vast task of crop pollination. Wild bees are seldom abundant. They are less abundant in spring than during the summer or fall, after reproduction has replaced winter death losses.

Arsenic proved to be the chief cause of the extensive bee poisoning during 1939 and 1943.

The committee of beekeepers and horticulturists which met to discuss the bee-pollination problem recommended that care be urged in the use of agricultural sprays and dusts by

all fruit and seed growers and agriculturists generally, to prevent all bee losses traceable to this cause. The possible effect of arsenic from smelter smoke was discussed; such effect has not yet been fully determined.

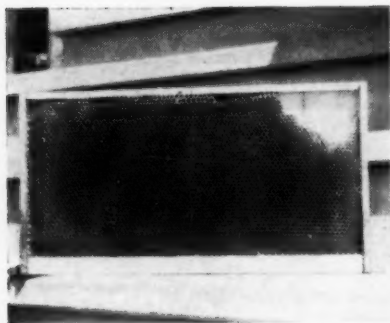
The beekeepers recommended that orchardists and farmers: (1) Refrain from spraying or dusting orchards or crop plants during the period of blossom. (2) Clip the undercover before spraying orchards if it is attracting bees. (3) Keep tomato patches free from weeds, and apply any necessary tomato fruitworm dusts at a time when the air is reasonably quiet. (4) Notify beekeepers before extensive spray or dust applications are to be made (so that bees may be moved to a safe location if the owners wish to before agricultural poisons are applied.) (5) Use and store agricultural sprays, dusts and poison baits cautiously, according to approved methods. (6) Do not permit dusts or sprays to drift to fencerow or nearby blossoming clover, alfalfa, or other plants attractive to bees. (7) Apply the late-season spray or dust treatment for asparagus beetle control after the plants have completed pollination and blossoms have dropped. (8) If alfalfa weevil dusting is necessary, treat when fields are not full of pollinating grasses, attractive weeds or blossoming alfalfa. (9) Dust squash or melons for pest control when blossoms are closed; before 6 A. M. or after 4 P. M. (10) Flake out grasshopper and cutworm bait thinly as is generally recommended; do not store or apply this material carelessly.

Beekeepers, fruit growers, and seed producers have a common interest in seeing the beekeeping industry of Utah thrive and prosper. When bees are scarce, production of fruit and many kinds of seed of certain other crops are below standard. Honey bees are the only source of insect pollination under man's control; we must protect and encourage their activity and abundance.

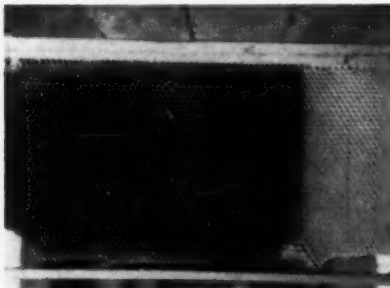
— V —

## WHITE CLOVER SEED

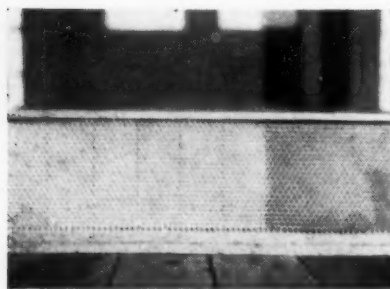
Forecast at 2,080,000 pounds of clean seed, it compares with last year's previous record crop of 1,890,000 pounds and the five year (1937-41) average of 684,800 pounds. Carry-over on farms is estimated at about 25,000 pounds of clean seed this year, compared with 30,000 pounds last year. Carry-overs by dealers on June 30 were 553,500 pounds this year and 858,500 pounds in 1942. Supplies (production plus carry-overs plus imports) of clean seed at this time, totaling 2,658,600 pounds, are 14 per cent smaller than the 1942 supplies of 3,097,900 pounds. (Government release).



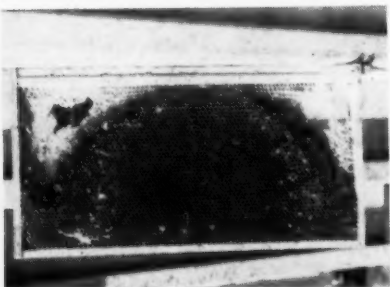
A corner repaired with foundation.



Entire side repaired.



Repaired with partly drawn foundation, on the right.



Type of damaged comb that can be repaired.



Repaired and partly restored with new foundation.

## USING FOUNDATION TO REPAIR COMBS

By David Scholes

**E**NCLOSED are some photos of some combs which have been repaired, having been taken from the hives because of too much drone comb or because they have been torn down to the foundation and the bees refuse to use them further.

The parts to be repaired are cut out or pared down to the foundation, and then the gap is filled with sections of foundation from sheets which have suffered damage; or, if available, pieces of drawn or partly drawn foundation which have been damaged (such as a bear did to some of ours). The new pieces are fitted carefully and a little hot wax spilled over the joints. In this way quite a bit of new foundation can be saved, and just that much more spared for war uses.

This idea is suggested more for the small beekeeper, as he will have more time available, and the few pieces of comb he will have to repair each year will not amount to much. However, if each of the millions of small beekeepers saves only one sheet per year (of foundation) you can see that it will amount to several tons annually, in addition to the man-hours of experienced help.

Our crop this year has turned out to be one of the best for some time. My bees which were sent up to the fireweed have given me some 60 lbs. average per colony thus far, with more to come. Not only that, but up to a week ago the bees were still working on salal on the hillsides, and that in spite of the fall rains (of which some ten inches fell in one day in the vicinity of the out-apiary last month). The honey from the fireweed has the best density I have ever seen from that source, and granulated exceptionally fine this year.

British Columbia.

— V —

## MARKETING IN NEW ZEALAND

We have a copy of the New Zealand Beekeeper for January of last year which outlined the marketing plan for the current season in which the government undertook the marketing of the honey output for the industry for the year, through the Honey Emergency Regulations.

Beekeepers with 20 or more colonies of bees turned over at least 70% of their crop to the Marketing Division on the time, at the place and

in the type of package announced, the remaining 30% of the crop to be disposed of as the beekeeper desired.

Many producer-packers were employed by the government which used their packing establishments and their experience and work so that the honey was packed more or less where it was to be consumed.

— V —

## THE HORSE THAT KICKS

All of us, at some time or another, have heard the expression, "The horse that pulls can't kick and the horse that kicks can't pull." It never meant a thing to me until recently. Our neighbor had a wonderful horse, that is I thought it was wonderful, a beautiful thing to look at and to my notion the strongest and best working horse my neighbor had.

One day I noticed the horse was missing. When I asked him about it, he said he had gotten rid of it. Can you imagine my surprise? "You got rid of it," I began to bluster. "Got rid of it! Why, man alive, if you wanted to sell a horse, why didn't you sell one of the other old nags? Why sell your best horse?" Right there I felt a fatherly hand on my shoulder and my good neighbor was cautioning me to take it easy. He agreed with everything I had said. "But," he added, "that horse had one bad fault. It couldn't be trusted because it kicked."

I thought of this when I read in the May issue how Mr. Schuler of Washington was trying to give the impression that he thinks he isn't getting \$3.00 worth of good out of the two bee magazines and from the beekeepers' association he belongs to. Don't let him fool you. He doesn't mean it. He couldn't begin to get along without the magazines. In all likelihood, he would give up beekeeping if he were suddenly to be deprived of them. He isn't fooling me any and I hope he isn't fooling you. He drinks long and deeply of their contents every month. Otherwise, why would he be taking them? No one makes him, do they?

He advises the two magazines to combine so they can put out a red hot magazine for 50 cents a year. He mentions nickel magazines for comparison. Glory be! Why shouldn't they sell for a nickel? They are just a nickel's worth. I wouldn't exchange a single copy of my bee journals for fifty of the nickel magazines. Neither would Mr. Schuler.

James Beecken,  
Illinois.



# HOW TO UTILIZE SWARMS FOR HONEY PRODUCTION

By JOE MARTY

**W**HAT a woe-begone, sinking feeling, way down to the remotest parts of his being, the beekeeper has when he goes out to his apiary at the beginning of the honeyflow to find his choice colony, the one he has fondled and loved, has swarmed, and the bees departed to lands unknown. "Tis then a feller needs a friend." If one has the time and equipment I know of two ways to save these bees for honey production:

1. Let us suppose the colony is boiling over with bees, that the time is at the beginning of the flow, and the operator has done all he knows how to do, such as tearing down cells, adding supers, giving more entrance room, providing shade and juggling the brood (inter-mixing drawn combs with brood.)

Set the colony a few feet away in front of its stand and place on the stand a new hive with drawn combs and on top of this hive another super of drawn combs, and remove all the combs from the original hive and shake all the bees in front of the new one. Now place on top of the new hive another super containing the honey but no brood whatever from the original one. Then distribute the brood among other colonies that have not shown any inclination to swarm or put them on a nucleus, or use them otherwise. The colony now has three hive bodies and all its bees young and old and its swarming instinct satisfied. It will work with the vigor of a swarm, and will gather a larger crop of surplus honey than it would have gathered had the operator been able to keep the bees in the original hive with brood.

In two weeks' time the hive should be chuck a block with brood and honey and ready for another super. New frames of foundation may now be placed on the colony with the assurance that they will be drawn out with worker cells, for the colony then, will not have bees of all ages and so will have still no inclination to prepare for swarming by raising drones. Also the colonies to which the brood was given will be encouraged by it.

2. Let us suppose our beekeeper has been attentive, wide awake and so managed his colonies as to get all or nearly all of his colonies to the maximum strength at the beginning

of the honeyflow, and then the weather man steps in and gives us a continuous rainy spell for two or three weeks, as sometimes happens here on the Pacific Coast. The poor bee man is run ragged, trying to prevent swarming, but in spite of all his efforts, the majority of the colonies will swarm. No man could afford to keep in reserve enough surplus hives and combs to manipulate all the colonies as described in process No. 1 and if he did have, he certainly would have the nuclei or non-swarmer colonies in which to distribute the reserve brood, so I shall give you a plan to use these swarms for honey production.

If two swarms emerge at the same time, run them together into the same

hive. They will kill each other's queens, saving the operator the trouble, but the bees will do no fighting among themselves. The hive should be of three deep bodies and there should be placed in the lower body a comb or two of brood containing eggs and young larvae to hold the bees. Otherwise they would eventually drift back to their respective parents.

The colony now consists of all the field bees of two big worker colonies, has no brood to care for, and has the working vigor of a swarm. They will bring in more honey than any queen-right colony and if the flow is heavy will in a week or ten days be needing another super. Should the flow end in a month or so, you will have a colony with a young queen and a minimum amount of brood which will be a blessing for a big hive of brood at the end of a honeyflow is no asset.

I have never read of this way to utilize swarms and hope I have contributed something.

Oregon.

—V—

## WHO'S IT?

There are two beekeepers in the United States who have the same name and one of them is the unknown in this picture for June. Both of them are large beekeepers and they both are in the same kind of beekeeping business. They live at opposite sides of the United States.

Now, with that much to go on, who is this one? Don't wait too long to answer. Remember our reading pages go to press the 15th. Also don't hesitate to write even if you have tried before and even if you have not heard from us. Somehow it is a job to find time to answer all of those

(Please turn to page 209)



John G. Jessup, and Mrs. Jessup, as they are today.

## THE CREEPING LEGUMES

**S**OME new legumes are coming to attention because of their habit of spreading from an underground rootstock. In our test garden we have a perennial clover much like alsike in flower and red clover in leaf but which spreads with a deep rootstock. This should prove very permanent when once established in suitable soil. We have a very small plot and no seed is available as yet so it will be some time before it can be generally distributed. It was mentioned in the April Country Gentleman by Glenn O. Jones, president of the Iowa Beekeepers Association. Since no common name for it is known he called it the "Pellett Clover."

An alfalfa of similar habit has recently been brought to attention from Oregon. Whether this alfalfa will prove adaptable to other parts of the country is unknown. A few plants are under test in our garden and we look forward with much interest to see whether it may prove to be the one which will provide bee pasture for eastern locations.

Much time is required to learn the limitations of new plants and to propagate those which prove suitable for widespread cultivation.

— v —

## PERFUME GARDENS FOR BEE PASTURE

**T**HE war has cut off the supply of essential oils used by the perfume trade and in several other lines as well. Most of these products have come from Europe where they have been cultivated for centuries or have been gathered from wild plants. With the supply cut off American manufacturers are seeking to establish a dependable source in this country.

Since many of these plants are the source of good bee pasture there may be an opportunity to combine honey production with such specialized gardening. It is estimated that it would require a million acres of land to supply the plants used in the American perfume trade and that is no little enterprise.

To be successful such crops must be grown by a considerable number of persons in the same locality in order to support the equipment necessary for distilling operations. Investigations will be necessary to determine the proper localities for

each of the plants. In Europe the lavender plant is extensively grown for perfume but it is said that the quality reaches its best only in certain limited areas. This plant is the source of fine honey and fields of lavender would be a welcome addition to the bee pasture of any community.

The growing of plants for the perfume trade might prove profitable when combined with honey production where it would be unattractive as an exclusive enterprise. This is a field well worthy of investigation.

— v —

## HONEY AS MEDICINE

**R**ECENT news dispatches from Moscow indicate that important research with honey is carried on in Russia. E. Arefyeff, of the Maikop Agricultural Research Station, is reported as having succeeded in greatly increasing the vitamin content of honey by feeding fruit juices to the bees. He is reported also as feeding special drugs to the bees and securing honey with similar medical properties. Such medicine is incorporated in the honey by the bees and is said to be more readily assimilated by the patient and produce quicker results.

Honey has long been regarded as a useful medicine in some countries, but the Russians appear to be making an attempt to supply the qualities needed for specific uses. Perhaps the day may come when the drug store may provide an outlet for medicines compounded in the beehive instead of in the usual manner.

— v —

## DRIVING THE BEES

**T**HE carbolic cloth has been used much of late to drive the bees from the supers before removing the honey. In years gone by there have been reports of similar results by the use of a cloth dipped in kerosene and wrung as dry as possible. Those using it claim that bees move out quicker when the kerosene cloth is used than with the carbolic acid. The odor of kerosene is very distasteful and one would have to be extremely careful to avoid tainting the honey.

The cloth must be removed within a minute at most and thirty seconds is claimed as sufficient. We have not tried the kerosene method but would be fearful of the odor.

## WHAT OF THE FUTURE?

**S**ERIOUS study is already being given to the problems of readjustment that must come with the ending of the war. Never in all history have so many families left familiar surroundings to engage in new activities. Millions now in service must find a place in civilian life and millions of others now employed in war factories must find peacetime employment.

The question is frequently asked as to what opportunity may be found in honey production. It is not an easy question to answer but in the past the demand and price for honey has usually followed a similar pattern as that of other agricultural products. Although new outlets for honey are being developed, we can hardly assume that prices will continue above the level of other commodities.

So many displacements are reported among commercial honey producers that we cannot ignore the fact that a great change in farm practice is under way. Whether this is temporary no one can say. Indications are, however, that in future, outfits will average smaller than has been the case in recent years. Improved roads have made possible the rapid movement of bees by truck so that apiaries could quickly be taken from a locality where prospects are poor to another in the hope of finding better pasture. The wholesale use of poison in the effort to control insect pests has brought disaster to many beekeepers and many reports are coming to us of beemen who are giving up the effort on this account. The loss of bees by poison and the reduction in acreage of sweet clover have brought a big shift in location within the industry.

As it looks from here demand for honey is likely to exceed production for some years to come. We anticipate that prices will be as good as for other agricultural products. While there are difficulties to be met for the large outfit, the prospect for the family-size business in a favorable location is very promising.

— v —

## PLANTING FOR BEE PASTURE

**N**UMEROUS letters are coming to us asking for information regarding the planting of anise-hyssop or fragrant giant hyssop for bee pasture.

As has been said in this magazine on previous occasions we are much impressed with the value of this plant. If several acres could be planted it would do much to insure a honey crop under mid-west conditions. We do not, as yet, know how much it will yield in a different climate.

The plant does not spread into unwanted areas and become a weed. On the other hand it requires some care to get it established, but once it is well rooted it should last for years.

Unfortunately no seed is available until the new crop comes on later in summer. The demand for seed has been such that many have been disappointed while numerous others were able to secure only a very small quantity. The seed is very small, perhaps a half million seeds per pound. One packet of seed planted in the greenhouse yielded several hundred plants. A small amount of seed if properly handled will plant a considerable area. Since it seeds freely one who has a start can extend his plantation rapidly after the first year.

No one has yet proved that planting for bee pasture alone could be made to pay, but this plant offers more promise for that purpose than any other we know.

— v —

## SAFFLOWER IN NEBRASKA

**E**XPERIMENTS with safflower are under way in Nebraska. Results obtained in the western part of the state have been so encouraging that a commercial development will be started. More than 1000 pounds of oil per acre have been harvested under irrigation and about half as much on dry land according to a report in the Chemurgic Digest.

Safflower is a new crop but is already under cultivation in New Mexico and indications are that it may find a permanent place in western agriculture. Since the bees visit the flowers eagerly there is a prospect of increased bee pasture as a result.

Several other new crops of commercial importance are under investigation at the Nebraska University under supervision of Dr. Leo M. Christensen who is in charge of the project.





## ITEMS FROM EVERYWHERE

### 1944 ANNUAL

The Beekeeping Annual for 1944 published by Herbert Mace (England) is out. It is naturally small on account of present war restrictions on paper.

Interesting resume of various scientific facts by Anna D. Betts is interesting.

Mace states that Fireweed is gradually growing in importance in the British Isles particularly the northern section. Our American Beekeeping Associations have a goal to aim at in membership. The Aberdeenshire Beekeepers' Association has a total membership of 2,320. The latter part of the book includes a list of large number of beekeepers' associations in the British Isles, leading bee journals, a register of lecturers and judges of honey production, as well as expert bee masters.

— V —

### RELOCATION OF COLONIES FOR SWARM CONTROL

There have been two comments on my article in the last issue with this title, one from J. H. Sturdevant of St. Paul, Nebraska who says, "I employed Mr. Cale's plan in 1943 and have repeated it again this year with very satisfactory results. I found the ideas useful in spring build-up as well as to prevent swarming. I also used a modified form of the same plan in moving colonies to open a driveway through one of my yards. I like the supersedure which may be carried out in this plan."

Mr. E. L. Sechrist, of Roscoe, California, wonders if setting the colonies in the front may not sometimes result in their catching a drift of population that comes in from field

work. This is true. We have never experienced difficulty in that way, but a modification of the plan is suggested because of the possibility of this being an adverse criticism, and that is to move the hives to the back or side of the bee yard instead of to the front.

G. H. Cale.

— V —

### SPRAY POISONING

A recent publication by C. G. Butler, D. J. Finney, and P. Schiele, "Experiments on Poisoning of Honeybees by Sprays used in Orchards," in *Annals of Applied Biology* is at hand. It is of interest here as well as in England since our problems are similar.

They report that no cases of poisoning of honeybees by orchard sprays, other than those containing arsenic, have been found. They report also that the use of one per cent or stronger of lime sulphur in conjunction with the arsenical spray will repel most of the bees where a proper water supply is available. Nicotine sulphate also serves as a repellent under favorable conditions.

Where no other flowers were open at the time, or water was lacking, the bees ignored the repellent. There are many reports in this country which indicate that bees have been poisoned by spray materials when seeking water.

— V —

### POLLEN SUBSTITUTES

"Pollen and Pollen Substitutes in the Nutrition of the Honeybee" is the title of Technical Bulletin 160 of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station. It is by Mykola H. Haydak and Dr. M. C. Tanquary.

The bulletin reviews at length the use of substitutes for pollen and con-

cludes that in event of a pollen shortage or adverse weather conditions soybean flour and dry skim milk mixture can be used to advantage. The bulletin contains 24 pages and should be read by those so situated as to find pollen substitutes desirable for use in cases of emergency.

— V —

### CANADIAN SUBSIDY ON PACKAGE BEES

A subsidy of 50 cents per pound on package bees imported from the United States has been authorized by the Commodity Prices Stabilization Corporation in Canada. This subsidy resulted from a direct representation made to the Wartime Prices and Trade Board by the Canadian Beekeepers' Council. The subsidy will be paid on all packages imported for use this season, and the purchaser must apply for the subsidy within 90 days of receipt of package bees. Purchasers may obtain forms from authorized dealers in bee supplies, honey cooperatives, bee associations, or they may write directly to the Commodity Prices Stabilization Corporation, Ltd., Ottawa, Ontario. Application must be made on Form C20, made out in triplicate on typewriter or with pen and ink, and two copies forwarded to the Commodity Prices Stabilization, Ltd., and one copy retained by the purchaser.

One copy of the Foreign Exchange Control Board's Form E, the paper made out to send money to the United States, must accompany each application and this Form E must bear the signature of a bank official. The form will be returned to the applicant within a few days on receipt. All applicants must retain in their possession all documents relative to

the ordering and sale of package bees in case they are needed.

Each applicant will be given a registration number immediately on receipt of his application, and this number must be plainly marked on all subsequent letters. Applications must bear serial number which will be allotted to applicants consecutively. (Western Canadian Beekeeper, April, 1944).

— V —

## ANISE FOR BEES

Anise produces a very light colored honey with a very mild and elusive flavor. The yellow blossoms which come in June and last to October seem to attract bees more than the yellow of the mustard that precedes it. Anise seed sprinkled on cookies before baking gives a flavor to the whole cookie, that remains in my taste memory from boyhood.

The commercial value is established. Candy makers use oil of anise to obtain the licorice flavor, tobacco blenders also use it for licorice flavor in combination with glycerine and kelp gelatine, and its medicinal value is known and used.

As a fertilizer it should surpass corn stalks, as it is a stooling plant having ten to fifteen stalks the second year from the tuber or rhizome, and even now in November the stalks are still green.

Anise grows from seed and makes one stalk the first year and stools into many the second year. There are 5,000 acres here near me on waste lands and I always have a surplus of honey and never move colonies. I can gather a bushel of seed by hand in one hour and will gladly send "free" some seed to anyone who will write to me an interesting letter of their bee experience and of their endeavors to propagate or grow additional food for bees other than that which nature provides.

L. C. Miller,  
5046 Berryman Avenue,  
Culver City, California.

[The anise here referred to is the garden herb that is often confused with anise hyssop because of the similarity of names. It is because the Fragrant Giant Hyssop has the flavor of anise that it is called, Anise-Hyssop. The plants have no resemblance otherwise — Editor.]

— V —

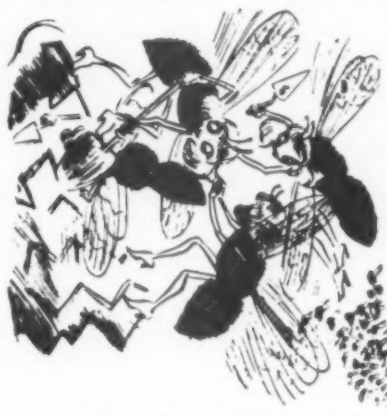
## OUR COVER PICTURE

Again this month, the cover is from John Allen & Son of West Lafayette, Indiana. No need to comment. Such a scene is dear to the heart of the beekeeper and Mr. Allen did a good job in getting just the right atmosphere.

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JUNE, 1944

TOO BAD . . . SO SAD . . . SO APT TO B-e-e!



1—The Working Bee toils night and day  
And needs no help from F. H. A.



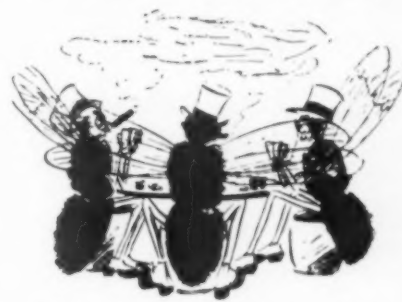
3—The Queen Bee, bless her little soul,  
Has never heard of Birth Control;



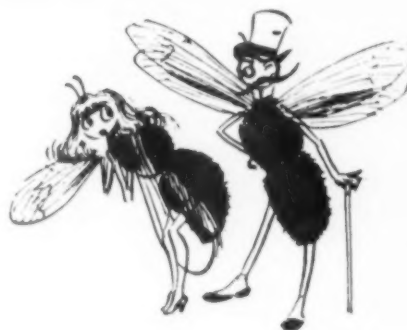
5—This working girl is out for blood,  
Just watch her whisper: "H ya, Bud!"



7—But when the loot begins to fail—



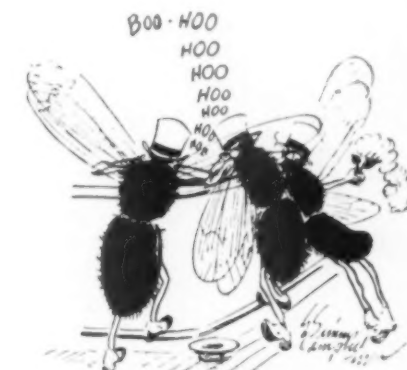
2—But, sad to state, the Drone's a Dud  
Except when he is playing "stud."



4—Which, doubtless, is why there are found  
So many Sons of Bees around,



6—And watch her bring the honey home  
Straight to the Queen Bee's honey-comb!



8—So, thus we find that even SHE-BEES  
Give their HE-BEES...HEEBY-JEEBIES.

201



## THE ANSWER

**T**HE best way to stop robbing is not to let it get started, for prevention is much easier than cure. Like many of the special problems of beekeeping, robbing is controlled by regularly following sound apiary management practices.

We all know that robbing is most likely to occur when a honey flow has just ended, and that weak colonies are most subject to robbing. One cannot control the honey flow but one can and does as a matter of course minimize manipulations after the end of a flow, if only to avoid stings. At the same time he avoids one of the major encouragements for robbing, for exposure of uncapped honey is a temptation which many bees cannot resist in the absence of a supply of nectar. For purely business reasons no one has a weak colony any longer than he has to, and by building up or uniting a weak colony he removes a potential victim of robbing. Weak colonies must be protected by narrowing the entrance in proportion to the ability to defend it.

As a matter of general practice one does not leave honey exposed or drop scrapings, cappings or broken comb either in the yard or in the honey house, for any of these departures from ordinary common-sense principles of management encourage robbing. It almost goes without saying that the honey house must be as bee-proof as possible, with sound screening, tight containers, solid self-closing doors, bee escapes, and all the standard precautions against unwelcome company when uncapping and extracting are under way.

To stop robbing once it has started requires immediate and aggressive action. Hives should not be opened and entrances of robbed hives should be narrowed to an inch or even less. The natural defenses of the colony

### THE QUESTION

*How do you stop robbing?*

may be strengthened by covering the entrance with a loose mass of wet green grass for the duration of the crisis. A sprinkling of kerosene in front of the entrance sometimes aids in repelling robbers.

These steps are about the only ones the average apiarist can take, and if he takes them promptly they should be effective. A more sure-fire cure is to move the robbing colony to another apiary, but in most cases this is not practical.

I do not believe "once a robber, always a robber," at least when proper precautions are taken and when robbing is dealt with promptly and firmly when it does appear. A good apiary manager can go a long time without experiencing robbing of serious proportions, but he must al-

ways remember that "An ounce of prevention . . ."

Robert M. Whitaker,  
Connecticut.

— V —

**T**O control robbing, I use a hive body with one comb of honey. All of my hives and supers have a  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch hole in them, so I don't have to make any other entrance. Place cyanogas in the hive, and all robbers that go in for the honey never come out. It is surprising how few robbers have to be killed to restore order.

Edward Tomlinson,  
Vermont.

— V —

**I** close the entrance to a single bee space when robbing is severe. Then start feeding a weak syrup (one to ten or less) at some distance from the yard and continue until the robbing stops or is necessary until the honeyflow begins.

If only a single hive is robbing another hive, I often find the exchange of the two will stop the robbing. The first method is best, however when the yard is on a rampage.

J. H. Sturdevant,  
Nebraska.

— V —

**R**OBGING always starts in weak colonies. Whenever I find robbing, I close the entrance to  $\frac{3}{4}$  by 2 inches, exchange the position of the two colonies, putting the colony being robbed in the place of the strong colony, and the strong colony in the place of the other. It is about like Cale's relocation for swarm control, only this is to control robbing, with reduced entrance as above stated. It works every time and of course builds (Please turn to page 203)

### QUESTION FOR NEXT MONTH

*How do you get bad combs out of the brood nest? Try this one. Please remember in sending your answer that the pages go to press by the 15th, and get your answers here before then. Payment for answers will be made at contributor rates, or in subscription, or as the writer wishes. If you do not hear promptly about your answer, do not worry. We get lots of them and reply as soon as possible.*



# • Recipes •

## What Shall I Cook?

What shall I cook for over the weekend is a question that must be answered every week by the busy housewife. For this weekend let us help you make something different yet something so good that your family will remember it for weeks to come.

First of all purchase a one-pound jar of honey. There are about 1 1/3 cups honey in one pound. Out of this we can make an Orange Honey Cake, a small jar of Honey Butter, and a jar of Salad Dressing. For one meal make a batch of baking powder biscuits, corn muffins, or corn bread to serve with Honey Butter. Perhaps there will be enough Honey Butter left over for sandwiches on Monday.

Let us assemble ingredients and make the **Orange Honey Cake**.

2 cups sifted cake flour  
3 1/2 teaspoons baking powder  
3/4 teaspoon salt  
1/2 cup butter or other shortening  
1/2 cup sugar  
2/3 cup honey  
2 egg yolks  
1/2 cup orange juice  
2 egg whites, stiffly beaten

Sift flour once, measure, add baking powder and salt, and sift together three times. Cream butter thoroughly, add sugar gradually, and cream together until light and fluffy. Add honey. Blend. Add egg yolks and beat thoroughly. Add flour, alternately with orange juice, a small amount at a time, beating after each addition until smooth. Fold in egg whites. Bake in two greased 9-inch layer pans in moderate oven (350°F.) 30 to 35 minutes. Spread your favorite frosting between layers and on top and sides of cake.

This cake is light and tender and keeps moist.

— V —

## Honey Butter

1/4 cup butter  
1/2 cup honey

Let both butter and honey stand in a warm room until warm enough to blend well. Beat until well blended. Put in small jar and store in refrigerator.

— V —

## Salad Dressing

Do not remove the honey that remains in the one pound jar but add to it the following ingredients.

1/2 cup salad oil  
1/2 teaspoon salt  
1/4 cup vinegar  
2 tablespoons chili sauce  
1 tablespoon grated onion  
1 teaspoon Worcestershire sauce

Place cover on jar and shake well. —Serve on crisp lettuce.

American Honey Institute.

## Corn Muffins

3/4 cup sifted flour  
1 1/4 teaspoons baking powder  
1/2 teaspoon salt  
1/3 cup corn meal  
1/4 cup prepared apple  
1 egg, well beaten  
1/3 cup milk  
1/4 cup honey  
3 tablespoons shortening, melted.

Sift flour once, measure, add baking powder and salt, and sift again. Add corn meal. Wash, pare, and cut apple into eighths. Remove core and cut crosswise in very thin slices. Combine egg, milk, honey, and shortening. Add all at once to flour-corn meal mixture, stirring only enough to dampen all flour. Fold in apple. Bake in well-greased 2-inch muffin pans in hot oven (400°F.) 20 minutes, or until done.

— V —

## Corn Bread

3/4 cup cornmeal  
1 cup flour  
3 teaspoons baking powder  
1/2 teaspoon salt  
1 cup milk  
1/4 cup honey  
1 egg  
2 tablespoons melted butter

Mix dry ingredients. Add milk and honey and beaten egg. Add melted butter last. Bake 25 minutes in shallow buttered pan in hot oven.

— V —

## Rhubarb Medley

4 cups rhubarb  
1 cup honey  
Cinnamon candies (if desired)  
2 eggs  
1 envelope gelatin

Wash rhubarb and cut into pieces of about 1 inch in length. Place in sauce pan. Add 1 cup honey and enough water to prevent it from scorching. Cover and cook slowly until tender. (During last five minutes add enough cinnamon candies to give it a deep pink color.) Add a little of the hot mixture to 2 beaten egg yolks. Return to sauce pan. Soften 1 envelope of gelatin in a little cold water in large bowl. Gradually add hot mixture to this. Just before it begins to set, fold in the two stiffly beaten egg whites. Pour into molds and chill. Serve with whipped cream if desired.

— V —

## Rhubarb and Orange Compote

2 pounds of rhubarb  
3/4 cup honey  
1/2 cup cinnamon candies  
3 oranges peeled and sliced

Wash rhubarb and cut in 1 inch pieces. Place in baking dish and cover with honey. Sprinkle cinnamon candies over top. Bake in moderate oven 375°F. for 30 minutes. Arrange sliced oranges in serving dish. Pour hot rhubarb over the orange slices. Serve cold.



## THE ANSWER

(Continued from page 202)  
up the weak colony and does not harm the strong one.

Virgil R. Keith,  
Alabama.

— V —

I haul the colonies where robbing is going on a mile away after dark and leave them there for a day or two. Then I bring them back after dark and reduce the entrance. That stops it.

Frank Bagnowski,  
Wisconsin.

— V —

ROBBING is a costly thing and often entire apiaries have been destroyed by it. Whenever you see bees darting and flying vigorously around the side of the hive trying to sneak in at the entrance, look out for robbing. Whenever bees start robbing, it is difficult to stop. Reduce the entrance to about 1 1/2 inches, depending on the size of the colony. Put grass in the remaining opening and carry the hive to a new location by itself. Leave the grass lightly packed. The bees will soon find their way out. In a few days, you can move the hive back to its original position.

B. G. Rutherford,  
Tennessee.

— V —

I do not remember any plan in modern bee literature to stop robbing. All suggestions are aimed at reducing it, rather than stopping it. Of these, I think Dr. Miller's the best: Remove to a safe place the colony or colonies being robbed and in their place put hives with a few combs and a little honey. A couple of wet combs from the extractor will do. When these are cleaned out, the yard will quiet down.

Here is a plan that stops robbing, and I got it from a bee book by Samuel Purchas dated 1646, and I give it from memory. Dust the robber bees with flour to find out

(Please turn to page 204)

# ● American Honey Institute ●

Many brides of these days are at home with their parents while their husbands have gone back to duty. The day is not far off, we trust, when these young people will be able to establish their own homes. In the meantime, the young brides are learning to cook. With an eye to business, have you a list of the young married people in your community? Have you presented them with a copy of "Old Favorite Honey Recipes?" If not, just send the American Honey Institute, Madison 3, Wisconsin, a list of the names with addresses and a set of leaflets will be sent free of charge.

— V —

A set of honey recipes is sent free to every one who requests them. The Institute would like to see the suggestion to write the American Honey Institute, Madison 3, Wisconsin for a set of recipes on every package of honey that is put on the market.

— V —

The Institute has received from the University of Wyoming at Laramie a series of recipes for jellies and marmalades in which honey has been used. The end point temperatures are developed to assure a good product. Miss Emma J. Thiessen was in charge of the research. These recipes may be had by writing to the American Honey Institute, Madison 3, Wisconsin.

— V —

From the Director of Home Service Department of the Power and Light Company, Dayton, Ohio, recently came the following letter: "Recently one of our customers requested recipes made with honey, or part honey, and in a moment of weakness I let her have my 'Old Favorite Honey Recipes.' I'll regret this step if unable to replace my copy. Have enjoyed my copy both for use in my home and for ready reference in this office since 1941."

— V —

From Washington: "I have had so much pleasure from 'Old Favorite Honey Recipes.' Would you please send one to each of my friends whose names are listed below."

In one mail delivery today there were requests for honey recipes from Home Economics teachers in Washington, North Carolina, Texas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Illinois, Michigan, Maine, Mississippi, and New York.

— V —

A new bulletin on the nutritional value of honey is about ready to be printed. Members will receive a copy and can then order the pamphlet in quantities at cost. This should be ready for wide distribution by the time schools open in September. Home Economics teachers will be given copies gratis for their classes.

— V —

Do you know that with the next printing of "Old Favorite Honey Recipes" a quarter of a million copies will have been printed.

— V —

One of the encouraging signs in the marketing of honey is that today stores are carrying many brands of honey. One of the largest department stores of the Middle West carried but one brand of honey until two years ago. Recently twelve brands were to be found on the counters.

— V —

## BOYS IN BEEKEEPING

Now is a good time for boys to get into commercial beekeeping. Many beekeepers are leaving for the war and leave the industry short-handed. Even I at 69 got work with a large beekeeper this summer.

Some beekeepers are killing their bees, melting up combs for wax, figuring the equipment will keep until the war is over, while if the bees were allowed to remain as they are, they would go to ruin with no one in charge.

Now is the time to get into beekeeping. Let those who want to get out and those who want to get in get together on the proposition. It is not good to kill off bees. They are needed. More bees are needed, not less.

E. L. Sechrist,  
California.

## THE ANSWER

(Continued from page 203)

which colony they come from. With a long knife, cut the combs of this colony, that contain honey, until they leak badly, giving the robbers something to do at home. The inference from this is that the robbers are all from one colony, and in the six occasions I have had to test it, it was true, and it works like magic.

Two mild cases of robbing proved to be on the part of bees coming out at their own entrance and flying around to the back of the hive, robbing themselves of sugar syrup which they were being fed. The other four were genuine cases of robbing with 30 or 40 colonies engaged, robbers at every hive, cover and super joint, and turmoil at every entrance, but in each instance the robbing bees proved to be all from a single colony, and the mass of bees at each entrance merely an abundance of guards to handle the problem. The leaky combs require all the bees which are robbing to act as storage room for the honey which is leaking, and it is surprising how quickly not a single robber bee can be found.

E. M. Cole,  
Iowa.

— V —

**C**ONTRACT the entrances of all colonies that need it, especially those that do not have enough guards. Weak colonies may need to have entrances reduced to a single bee space or if robbers are well under way, it may be necessary to close the entrance for a day, opening it only after dark. A good strong solution of Kresol Dip No. 1 mixed with water, sprinkled around the hives that are being robbed will stop it in some cases. Saturate a cloth and fold it about the entrance. When robbing has become bad, the best way is to locate the bees doing the robbing and move them to a new place, put an empty hive where they were, and this will stop it every time. One or two colonies will probably cause most of the mischief in an apiary of fifty or more. The main thing is to find these colonies.

Here is where I put my finger on them: I close up the colony which is robbed with the robbers inside and change the location of the entrance by turning the entrance cleat in every colony in the apiary. This is to cause delay in the bees coming back and finding their way in. Now take a cup of flour, go to the colony being robbed, and while the robbers are shut in, make a small opening, and when the rush of anxious robbers start out, I dash the flour on them. Every escaping robber will be a "Snow White" painting. I immediately note the bees trying to locate their entrance and it is no job to see the

white bees and find the colonies that are to blame.

W. P. Kinard,  
Mississippi.

— V —

**I**F the hive being robbed is one that has died, the first thing is to close it up, and stop the robbers from carrying out the honey that is left. This may be done by nailing strips of lath over the entrance. This will stop the spread of any disease which may be in the colonies being robbed. Later examination of the combs may show them to be clean and in that case, they may be used where needed. If disease is present, the comb should be burned and the ashes covered.

If the colony robbed is weak, it should be treated in these ways: 1. Place an entrance block on the hive which is being robbed with the smallest opening being used, cutting down the amount of space to be guarded, so bees may defend their hives. 2. By trading the position of the weak hive with that of the strong one, the weak hive will pick up enough strength to defend itself.

When the apiary is in a general uproar, gather handfuls of tall grass and stuff all the entrances shut. The bees will then have to pull it out after it has withered and then the condition may have changed and the robbing impulse may have quieted down.

A few general suggestions to prevent robbing are: 1. Don't open hives during a dearth of nectar unless it is necessary. If you do, keep the combs under cover. 2. Keep all sources of sweets out of the way and houses well screened especially during the canning season. 3. Do all bee feeding through a closed feeder rather than an open vessel.

Wayne R. Grinnen,  
Ohio.

— V —

**P**REPARE a place over a strong colony to store brood and honey, place a hive with empty combs (no brood nor honey) in the place of the colony being robbed, shake all the bees and queens into this empty hive, storing the brood and honey over the strong colony. Let the robbers take over until dark, when they will be less and less interested so there is nothing for them to get. After dark, move the hive to a new spot and give them back their brood and honey and reduce the entrance.

C. B. Eppling,  
Virginia.

— V —

**BUY WAR BONDS**

In the "Pennsylvania Beekeeper" (December), Harry W. Beaver says he makes an annual clean up of beeswax, taking about a week. He culls the poorer combs, making them, as he says, "into lubrication for the war," but keeping enough combs to fill at least three supers for every colony. Some colonies may need more than this, and some less, but an average of three is about enough for a full crop. Those are our figures too.

How many beekeepers, however, have an average of three good full-depth supers, or their equivalent for every colony? One of the greatest failures as we visit apiaries in the productive season, is to find colonies without sufficient room when they need it. Super room, remember, is not only necessary for the storage of ripe honey, but it is also necessary for the temporary storage of a large daily nectar flow. Tapering off super room should not come until the flow begins to wane.

— V —

What about honey this year? As H. E. Coffey says (Beekeepers Item, page 86), "The battle of sweets is returning, with the increased appearance of syrups, jellies, jams and like foods on the grocers' shelves. Honey may soon have to fight again for attention." That is true. There are signs of it now.

— V —

George Bohne (Beekeepers Item page 87) says that Cale, gloating over a price of six cents for honey in 1941, said, "Good. Just let it rise a cent more and keep it there. Then beekeepers will buy Packards." Bohne says, "Silly boy, just take a jump to 1944 and see how a price of twelve cents has not satisfied many who spend their time yelling for a removal of the ceiling on honey so we can gouge the last cent from the consumer."

Remember, Mr. Bohne, the price of everything we bought in 1941 was in keeping with the price of honey. We keep accurate cost accounts. The yearly cost of operating a colony of bees has risen about \$2.00 per colony since 1941, based on a 100 pound crop. However, our average is less than 75 pounds for at least two years in succession. We should be getting at least 2 cents more per pound for honey than the 1941 outlook to break even. That would mean at least 8 cents per pound now over the 1941 figure. Also with less than half crops

in some cases, it might mean 10 cents. We get 12. We are not in such bad shape, are we?

— V —

The weather is either the beekeeper's best friend or his worst enemy. Many southern shippers this year think that it has proved to be the latter. Northern producers for a long time thought it might be so for them. The shipment of packages has been delayed so seriously that in normal shipping years, producers would have refused orders received as late as some were received this year. Orders booked for delivery in April were not received until May. In our own case, some have not yet come.

Since it has been difficult to buy packages, conditions of this kind are tolerated. Also the lag in the season in the North has accompanied the lag in the season in the South. The two have made toleration of late shipments that much easier. Nevertheless, it should be remembered that the success of the package business depends to a large extent on efficiency in delivery and also efficiency in placing and dating orders.

— V —

Elmer Carroll (The Beekeepers Magazine, page 7) says, "A new national organization that represents the beekeepers is now functioning. We have great faith in the fine leaders chosen to direct its activities." I suppose we should say Hooray! We have lived through a lot of national organization. Of course, we hope the new Federation of State Beekeepers Associations will succeed. Everyone should support it. It must be remembered, however, that only a small fraction of the total beekeepers of the nation are organized at all; only a small fraction read bee journals; only a small fraction attend meetings; and less than a small fraction of that small fraction actually conduct the worth while activities of national importance.

— V —

## WHAT KIND OF QUEENS?

Many of us who buy queens and package bees like one kind or strain. If the advertiser would state the kind of bees he has for sale such as golden, leather colored, or whatever, it would be easy for the buyer to select a source of supply.

P. E. Braun,  
Nebraska.



## Meetings and Events



### Rea To Tennessee

A letter from Prof. G. M. Bentley at Knoxville, Tennessee advises us that Mr. George H. Rea who retired some time ago as Extension Specialist in beekeeping for the State of New York has been secured as State Bee Inspector for the State of Tennessee.

Mr. Rea takes his due position immediately and will be stationed in Knoxville when working in the eastern part of the state and in the State office building at Nashville when working the western part.

We compliment Tennessee on their acquisition of this very fine extension specialist who will undoubtedly do a great deal of extension work in connection with his inspection.

We all wish for Mr. and Mrs. Rea our best wishes in their new location.

M. G. D.

— V —

### Arkansas Association

We held our meeting on March 6 at North Little Rock, with about fifty present, representing almost every section of the state. We had Dr. W. J. Baerg of the University of Arkansas who spoke on disease resistant queens and their contribution toward the control of American foulbrood. Paul H. Millar, chief inspector, was present and spoke on the possibilities of a plan to get inspection done this year. Dr. R. H. Gillespie, of Little Rock, demonstrated two novel floor boards for hives. Ray Fischer, of North Little Rock, brought combs of American foulbrood and demon-

strated them to those not familiar with the disease. Bro. Stephen Babek of Subiaco College discussed beeswax candles. At the time of organization, there were twelve members. Now with the help of various sources we have 66 and we hope to have more rapidly.

Irvin E. Nantze,  
Secretary-Treasurer.

— V —

### Bronx County (N. Y.) Picnic, June 11, Peekskill

The Bronx County Association will enjoy a picnic meeting at the home and apiary of Peter Das, Hillside Avenue, Peekskill, on June 11, a special day for the association as Mr. Das has a large apiary and a fine strain of bees. This will be a full day from 9:30 until evening. Members will go by automobile or New York Central Railroad.

Harry Newman, Sec'y.

— V —

### Middlesex County (Mass.) Concord June 24

The Middlesex County Beekeepers Association will assemble at the home and apiary of George F. Jones, 23 Hubbard Street, Concord, Massachusetts on Saturday, June 24 at 2 P. M. Hives will be opened and the subject of the discussion will be "Swarm Control." The ladies' auxiliary have planned a supper featuring casserole dishes, rolls, salads, coffee, ice cream with extracted honey and cake. Please bring your plates, cups and silver.

A. M. Southwick, Pres.

— V —

### Lehigh Valley (Pa.) Eastman June 24

The next regular meeting of the Lehigh Valley Association will be held June 24 at the home apiary of Floyd Sandt, R. D. 2, Eastman, Pennsylvania. It promises to be a really interesting and instructive meeting for beginners and experienced beekeepers.

R. H. M. Meier.

— V —

### Ernest Root Honored

E. R. Root, Medina, Ohio has been given an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws by the Ohio State University. The honor was given for his 50 years of service as editor of *Gleanings in Bee Culture*, and author of "ABC & XYZ of Beekeeping" which has gone

through twenty-eight editions, totaling a sale of 300,000 copies, with translations in Russian, Spanish, French and German.

Word from Prof. W. E. Dunham of the university says that a dinner will be given in recognition of Mr. Root's honor on the evening of June 3.

— V —

### National Federation's Committee On Honey Plants

A committee of the National Federation of State Beekeepers' associations, Secretary V. G. Milum, 104 Vivarium Building, Champaign, Illinois, has appointed a new committee on honey plant investigations: Chairman—Dr. W. E. Dunham, Ohio State College; Members—Dr. Norma E. Pfeiffer, Boyce-Thompson Institute for Plant Research; C. L. Farrar, Madison, Wisconsin; Frank C. Pellett, Hamilton, Illinois; and Glenn O. Jones, Atlantic, Iowa; R. B. Willson, New York City; M. J. Deyell, Medina, Ohio.

— V —

### DEATHS

#### Wilfred Emmett Stepp

Beekeepers in Kansas have lost a valuable friend in W. E. Stepp, who passed away April 12. He was deputy bee inspector for five years and kept bees for many years, producing fine prizes for winning honey at the Kansas state fair.

Dr. D. L. Garrigues,  
Topeka, Kansas.

Mr. Stepp had many friends and was always willing and eager to pass his knowledge on to others in the bee business. He wrote frequently for the bee magazines. Wilfred Emmett Stepp was 71. He was born January 19, 1873 in Pennsylvania and came to Kansas when a small boy. Later he moved to Topeka. In 1926 he bought the Wolcott Studio which he managed until deafness forced him to sell. He then went on with his favorite hobby, beekeeping.

Mrs. Lee Rothrock,  
Lyndon, Kansas.

— V —

#### Herman Ahlers

Friends of Herman Ahlers of Oregon will be saddened to learn of his death on February 13. Mr. Ahlers was born in Hartz Mountains, Germany in 1859, coming to the United States in 1881. He located near Astoria on a land claim at the mouth of Arch Cape Creek near Necarney Mountain. He hunted and trapped with the Tillamook Indians and learned their language. He also dealt with the Clatsop tribe. Leaving Necarney Mountains he came to Seaside, where he took up a homestead

on the Necanicum River fifteen miles south of there. In 1885 he was married to Dorothy Stadd. In 1890 he started with bees on a small scale. In 1907 he moved to Knappa, Oregon in a logging district where there was fireweed pasture. Later he was appointed bee inspector for Clatsop County. Another apiary was established at Birkenfeld, Oregon.

Mr. Ahlers was a very capable beekeeper and a good queen breeder and was respected by everyone who knew him. For some years he contributed to the Oregon Farmer, and was active at the state fair, and at the Pacific International Livestock Exhibit in handling honey exhibits.

S. D. Williams,  
Oregon.

— V —

#### John Reichert

In October, my father, John Reichert, passed away after a long illness. He was one of the oldest beekeepers in this part of the country, having had bees for thirty-nine years. He was well acquainted with Dr. Miller, Inspector Killion and many others. He had as many as 600 colonies. I practically took over the apiary the last two or three years, and want to develop it to its regular 600 colony status.

Earl E. Reichert,  
Elgin, Illinois.

— V —

#### Theophile Duax

Born in Nauvoo, Illinois, Theophile Duax died at the age of 92 on March 24, at Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin. He financed the first apiaries of his three beekeeping sons. E. S. Duax had the first apiary in 1899 and worked with bees until his death in 1942. John Duax is one of the larger producers of Wisconsin. C. L. Duax has several large apiaries in central Illinois, also one in Florida, and for a number of years was Chief Apiarist of Illinois. Theophile was the father of five children, thirty grandchildren, and twenty-six great grandchildren. Several of his grandchildren are in the service, some overseas.

— V —

#### J. H. Beatty

Justin H. Beatty, 66, clerk at the Bison Hotel, Fargo, North Dakota, died recently following a heart attack while at work. He was born in Elkport, Iowa, in 1877, was a division store keeper for the Great Northern Railroad at Melrose, Minnesota and Grandforks before coming as a sub-clerk on the Grand Forks to Knox, North Dakota line. He came to Fargo in 1918 from Grand Forks and was retired from the railroad in 1939 after 33 years of service. He was a

## JENSEN'S

### "Magnolia State" Strain Italian Queens

Worth the difference, or we will buy 'em back. Every queen we send out must meet our rigid standard, and then must perform satisfactorily after successful introduction, or she is ours to replace.

30 years we have spent at commercial queen-rearing and we are conceited enough to claim we know what it takes. No novices do the work in this most important phase of our operations. There is a reason for the popularity and demand for our queens.

"A few cents can make a whale of difference." There is no substitute for "Quality". Requeen with Jensen's queens and watch results, you will be glad you did. With a very successful package season behind us, our output will average 150 or more queens daily.

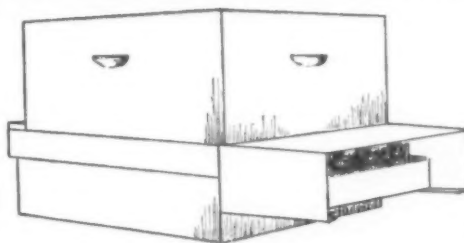
We expect to have some daughters of queens bred from disease resistant stock ready for sale in about two months. Price the same as our others.

#### PRICES BALANCE OF SEASON

1-24	\$1.05 each
25-100	1.00 each
101 up	.95 each

### JENSEN'S APIARIES MACON, MISS.

### SOY BEAN FLOUR, POLLEN SUPPLEMENT, & POLLEN TRAPS



Trap your pollen this season for feeding your colonies next spring.

We know our soy flour is the best. We also believe our pollen traps are the best money can buy.

**KILLION & SONS**  
**APIARIES** PARIS, ILLINOIS

## Daughters of Stock Bred for Resistance

**Queens \$1.25; 2-Lb. \$3.50; 3-Lb. \$4.50**

Montgomery Ward has priority over our production. We are proud of our 15 years past business association with this company. They have immensely contributed to the knowledge of beekeeping for an intelligent use of Package Bees for Honey Production in a general well balanced agricultural program on small and large acreage farms in United States.

We are fortunate that our manpower was not reduced by the draft. All our workers are men of many years experience in Queen breeding and package shipping. Depend on Red Stick Apiaries Co. for uninterrupted service.

23 Years Queen Breeders

Louisiana's Oldest Comblless Package Bee Shippers

### RED STICK APIARIES & CO.

Main Office 125 Lessard Street, Donaldsonville, La.

TELEGRAPH—WESTERN UNION

## FOR SALE

BRIGHT YELLOW AND THREE  
BAND QUEENS

**GRAYDON BROS.**

RT. 2 GREENVILLE, ALA.

## 1944 Prices for Italian Package Bees

### and Queens

Lots of	Queens	2-Lb.	3-Lb.	4-Lb.
1-24 -----	\$1.10	\$3.50	\$4.50	\$5.50
25-99 -----	1.05	3.35	4.35	5.35
100 up -----	1.00	3.20	4.20	5.20

**FARRIS HOMAN**

SHANNON, MISSISSIPPI



## For Bee Supplies Use Our 1942 Catalog

We are not issuing a new catalog this season but have a fairly good stock of bee supplies on hand and can furnish most items shown in our 1942 catalog. Send us a list of your requirements and we will be glad to quote prices on all items that we can furnish.

**A. H. RUSCH & SON CO.**  
REEDSVILLE, WISCONSIN

## I am still open for June business on Package Bees and Queens

AT FOLLOWING PRICES

	1-24	25-49	50 up
2-Lb. with queen, each	\$3.65	\$3.45	\$3.20
3-Lb. with queen, each	4.65	4.35	4.10

Extra queens prepaid, each \$1.00. Strictly NO C. O. D. orders. Live delivery with health certificate guaranteed.

**OSCAR ARNOUVILLE**  
HAMBURG, LOUISIANA

## THE BEEKEEPERS MAGAZINE

\$1.00 A YEAR. Is one of the leading national beekeeping publications. Single copy current issue, 10c. Combined with American Bee Journal it makes a splendid combination. Both magazines, one year, \$1.75.

**THE BEEKEEPERS MAGAZINE**  
3110 Piper Rd. Rt. 5, Lansing, Mich.

## Package Bees and Queens

THREE-BANDED ITALIANS

For quality and prompt service

2-Lb. package and queen at	\$3.75
3-Lb. package and queen at	4.75
Extra queens at	1.15

Book your order early and avoid disappointment. We specialize in queens. Over 20 years in bees.

**DUPUIS APIARIES**

Andre Dupuis, Prop. Breaux Bridge, La.

prominent North Dakota beekeeper and did much for the industry in that state. Beekeepers in North Dakota have lost one of their prominent leaders. He is the father-in-law of J. A. Munro, Chairman, Dept. of Agriculture Entomology of the North Dakota Agricultural College, and well known among beekeepers for his work in that state.

— V —

**Mrs. Dora Wilkins**

Mrs. Dora Wilkins, wife of Ben H. Wilkins, a long time former Indiana deputy inspector, passed away at Traders Point, Sunday, February 27. Our sympathy is extended to Mr. Wilkins whose plans for the future are so substantially upset.

— V —

**Leo Benninghof**

Leo Hartman Benninghof, 55, retired lineman for the police and fire department communications system, died recently at Columbus, Ohio. He had retired after twenty-five years of service, and since his retirement had operated the Clover Blossom Honey Company. Surviving are his wife, Mary; a daughter, Nadyne; a stepson, Carl E. Stocker, and a brother, Fred. He was well-known among Ohio beekeepers.

Kennith Hawkins,  
Wisconsin.

— V —

**Rev. J. F. Haney**

Rev. James F. Haney, 65, pastor of St. Joseph's Church in Belmont, Massachusetts, since 1936, died. Born in Roxbury, he attended Boston Latin School and was graduated from St. Charles College. He prepared for the priesthood at St. John's Seminary, Brighton, and was ordained in the Cathedral of the Holy Cross, December 16, 1904. His first assignment was as assistant at the Sacred Heart Church, Newton Center. In 1928, he was named parish priest of St. Joseph's Church, East Woburn, and in 1930 of St. Paul's Church, Hingham. He went to Belmont in 1936. Father Haney was well known as a beekeeper, having begun beekeeping as a hobby twenty five years ago.

William L. Hackett,  
Massachusetts.

— V —

**Jaspar N. Wilkinson**

According to information from Fred H. May, Meredosia, Illinois, Jaspar Newton Wilkinson, 88 resident of Patterson, and for many years a beekeeper there died recently in Jacksonville where he had been ill since July. He was a bachelor and is

survived only by nephews and nieces including Mrs. Fairy Martin of Patterson, with whom he lived.

— V —

**George Seastream**

We regret to announce the death of Mr. George Seastream of Moorhead, Minnesota which occurred on April 30 after a very short illness. The death resulted from heart failure.

Mr. Seastream was one of Minnesota's largest beekeepers. He formerly came from Illinois being located at Pawnee, Illinois and being secretary of the Illinois State Beekeepers' Association from 1919 to 1923. He was prominent in this association as well as in Illinois beekeeping for many years. When the larger possibilities of beekeeping developed in Minnesota he disposed of his holdings in Illinois and moved there. There together with his wife he built up holdings of nearly a thousand colonies of bees producing large crops of honey in and around the Moorhead section.

And so passes one of our stalwart, staunch beekeepers. Mr. Seastream epitomized all that was the best in honesty and integrity.

He leaves to mourn him a wife. Seastream undoubtedly had anticipated his coming ill health as his outfit has been for sale for some time.

— V —

**NEW OFFICERS**

**Utah**

Officers of the Utah Association re-elected at the final meeting were as follows: Wilford Belliston, Nephi, president; Ray N. Miller, Salt Lake City, vice-president; and William Moran, Salt Lake City, secretary. In 1943, beekeepers suffered losses of between \$100,000 and \$200,000 according to Dr. George F. Knowlton, associate entomologist. Dr. Knowlton reports from investigations of the past year, dangerous amounts of arsenic used in sprays associated with many of the cases of serious death losses. This investigation was conducted by the Utah State Agricultural College Experiment Station, in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Entomology, and W. L. Moran of the State Department of Agriculture.

Glen Perrins,  
Utah.

— V —

**Illinois**

The following officers were elected for 1944: President, Edwin Peterson; First vice-president Clyde Wilde, Oregon; Second vice-president, Ellsworth Meineke, Arlington Heights;



Third vice-president, Virgil Roeka, Eureka; Fourth vice-president, K. R. Wilson, Tolono; Fifth vice-president, Harley Harris, Grand Chain; Secretary, Hoyt Taylor; and treasurer, Wesley W. Osborn. Membership fees were increased by 50 cents per member. Anyone may become a member at large for \$1.50. Any affiliating body may affiliate its members at \$1.00 each.

The Illinois Ladies' Auxiliary elected the following officers: President, Mrs. Wesley W. Osborn; vice-president, Mrs. Rutha King; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Bessie Mussulman; Mrs. Irene Duax was elected chairman of publicity; Mrs. O. D. Price, chairman of membership; and Mrs. Rutha King, chairman of programs.

#### — V — Indiana

At the convention of the Indiana Association at Indianapolis, the following officers were elected: Herbert J. Link, LaPorte, president; Herman S. Sample, Lizton, treasurer; James E. Starkey, Indianapolis, secretary; and the election of John O. Wingate, Muncie, first vice-president; Walter R. Bielfield, Terre Haute, second vice-president and William M. Weber, Huntington, third vice-president.

The president appointed D. G. Rutherford, Lafayette, as a member at large to act with the above named officers as an Advisory Board and Board of Directors of the State Beekeepers Association.

The convention also went on record as favoring a standardization of all caps or openings in 60 pound cans. The secretary was instructed to write to the manufacturers and the proper authorities in an effort to get action. If you have ever tried to use a Fahlbeck honey gate (that is supposed to screw on the 60 pound can) for filling smaller containers and found it would not fit, you will appreciate the sense of the need of standardization.

For further particulars, see the article, "Screw Caps Hinder the War Effort" by Adolph S. Carm in Michigan Beekeepers magazine, October, 1943, issue.

#### — V — Michigan

The Michigan Association adopted a resolution at its 78th annual business meeting, urging the standardization of honey cans by adopting the 2½ inch screw cap and opening with standard thread. Twenty-five dollars was voted for the American Honey Institute.

Oscar H. Schmidt, Bay City, was elected delegate to the National Federation in Chicago; Don P. Barrett, chairman of the Michigan Beekeeping Industry Committee, was elected as an alternate delegate for

Prof. R. H. Kelty, a member of the Honey Advisory Committee for the industry, meeting at Washington, D. C.; Albert G. Woodman, Grand Rapids, was voted an honorary life membership.

M. J. Beck, Lansing, was re-elected president; Russell Thayer, Freeland, succeeds S. M. Eldridge, Traverse City, as vice-president; R. H. Kelty was re-elected secretary; and Otto H. Roth, Reese, the new treasurer, succeeding A. Baxter C. Woodman.

Mr. Woodman reported \$485.65 in the treasury, and Floyd Markham, treasurer of the Michigan Beekeeping Industry Committee, Ypsilanti, reported collections of slightly over \$600 on the annual 2 cent per colony fund.

E. Elmer Carroll, Lansing, was elected recording secretary to assist the regular secretary and the treasurer. Carroll reports 518 paid members for 1943 with dues of \$1.50. The association voted to accept life memberships at \$10.00 which does not include subscription to the official organ. That must be purchased separately. Wm. A. Dawson, St. Clair, became the first life member at the meeting.

#### — V —

### WHO'S IT?

(Continued from page 197)  
who are guessing in this extremely interesting contest, but if your guess was right, you are bound to get a three month's subscription extension.

Even the high-brows and dignitaries are taking part in the fun. It has the same sort of a grip on the funny bone that a trip to the circus has. Try your hand. Tell us who this man is.

**Last month, John G. Jessup, Perry, Iowa.**

Jessup was a student in the Iowa State College when this picture was taken. The picture here shows him with his wife in more recent years.

While most of the correct guesses came from Iowa, guesses were also received from Colorado, Texas, Virginia, Minnesota, Kansas, Ontario, South Dakota, Illinois, Nebraska, New York, Wisconsin, Arkansas, Indiana and Tennessee. John, you must get around, and go places, and do things.

Most surprising of all was a postcard from John Jessup himself in which he says, "Who is it? I think it could be I. Please confirm this guess of mine so the family can be put at rest. And for Pete's sake, where did you get that picture?" To put you at ease, John, we got it from Floyd B. Paddock of Iowa State College, your old teacher. T. W. Burleson of Texas says, "Of course, it is John Jessup, a fine man and excellent

beekeeper." Mrs. Chas. S. Engle of Thief River Falls, Minnesota, thinks "The young chap is John Jessup, although I just met him in Sioux City." Good, Mrs. Engle!

Leo Wardell of Palestine, Texas: "This picture was taken when John was at Iowa State College in 1922." That is just about the date. So T. A. Myers of Vermillion, South Dakota is right when he says, "he looks even younger than he did in 1925 when I first saw him." W. W. Delahoyde, Dawson, Iowa says, "I have known John for some time, and that little curve in the lower lip convinces me." Howard Shipton, Iowa inspector, declares, "It is easily John Jessup." Well, Howard ought to know. He has known him a long time. Chas. B. Miles, Dunlap, Iowa, says, "I think we Iowans should know our own beekeepers, especially when his was such a familiar face for so many years at the A. I. Root Company at Council Bluffs. It is John, although his hair is sprinkled with gray now; operating bees at Perry, Iowa."

F. E. Rollins, Hancock, Iowa: "It bears a resemblance to the esteemed John Jessup. I haven't seen John for three years, but those seem to be his eyes looking straight at you as usual." Kenneth Nelson of Harcourt, Iowa: "This clear eyed, pleasant, smiling honey producer should be called a professor. When he talks, he says something. Not long ago at the short course at Iowa State College, he spoke on swarm control, and even beekeepers like L. D. Taylor, of Harlan, Iowa, with 3,000 colonies, sat straight in his chair and didn't miss a word." Lyle D. Anderson, Waterloo, Iowa, says, "He is one of the outstanding beekeepers of Iowa."

Some missed the mark. C. W. Ward, LeRoy, Kansas, thinks it is Dr. R. L. Parker, the subject of the guess in April. J. J. Vargo, Granite City, Illinois compliments J. W. Holzerlein, Grand Valley, Colorado as the subject. Carl M. Teasley, Apison, Tennessee, passes the laurel to Dr. M. C. Tanquary of Minnesota, and Harry T. Starnes, Crawfordsville, Indiana, identifies him as Glenn O. Jones, Atlantic, Iowa. V. O. Lee, Charleston, Arkansas guesses Dr. C. L. Farrar of Madison, Wisconsin; Paul A. Oblack, Willard, Wisconsin, places him as Lloyd C. Gardner of Ohio. John M. Scharff, Glenmont, New York thinks it to be Harold Clay when he was a young fellow. To top it, Tom Hall, Troy Grove, Illinois, says, "It is Lewis Dadant, the bee supply man in Minneapolis, Minnesota." How do you like that!

Try your luck this month. Write any time in the month. Try to get your reply here before the 15th. We will advance your subscription three months if your guess is correct.

# AN URGENT CALL TO QUICK ACTION

*... Sell Your Present Honey Crop to a Reputable  
Honey Packer and Help Protect Your Own Future*

**I**N many sections this month across the land the busy bees are making honey and Beekeepers are faced with an especially important decision.

Now that the new honey crop is at hand, where, to the Beekeeper's best advantage, shall he sell that honey?

For every Beekeeper who expects to be in business next year and in the years to come, the answer should be easy.

As a matter of future self-protection, the far-sighted Beekeeper will sell as much of his current crop as he can to some reputable, long-established Honey Packer.

Here is one big reason why the Beekeeper should take such action . . . and take it now.

## *Famous Brand Names Build Quality Sales*

Every reputable Honey Packer markets honey under some famous brand name . . . a name that pledges unvarying, high quality to the consumers in the territory each Packer serves.

By jealously guarding this quality over many years, and by expenditures of thousands of dollars in advertising and promotion, such Packers have built strong, permanent and growing markets for good honey . . . markets that assure the Beekeeper profitable outlets for his product long after the present honey boom is past.

## *Reputable Packers Need Your Honey*

This year . . . more than ever before . . . reputable Honey Packers need good honey, and lots of it, to support this permanent market.

Mrs. Consumer must continue to be able to go into a store, select the well-known brand of honey she trusts, and enjoy that good honey in her home, or the whole future of the honey industry . . . the Beekeeper's future as well as the Honey Packer's future . . . will suffer.

## *Protect Your Future By Supporting These Packers*

Printed below you will find a list of a number of America's leading Honey Packers.

Each of these Packers markets honey under a brand name long and favorably known . . . a brand name that to the retail buyer means honey at its flavorful best.

Each is doing his full part, by keeping faith with the consumer, to safeguard the future of honey sales and profits for the entire industry . . . the Beekeeper and the Honey Packer alike.

But the Honey Packer cannot carry this entire load alone. This year particularly, Mr. Beekeeper, the Honey Packer needs the Beekeeper's full and generous support.

So, Mr. Beekeeper, won't you sit right down now and write your favorite Packer how much honey he may count upon this season from you?

You will not only get top OPA Ceiling Prices, but you will be doing everything you can to protect your own long-range best interests.

## *The Following Established Packers Invite Your Valued Cooperation:*

THE JOHN G. PATON COMPANY, INC.  
New York City

THE SIOUX HONEY ASSOCIATION  
Sioux City, Iowa

SUPERIOR HONEY COMPANY  
Los Angeles, Calif.

C. W. AEPPLER COMPANY  
Oconomowoc, Wis.

T. W. BURLESON & SON  
Waxahachie, Texas

B-Z-B HONEY COMPANY  
Alhambra, Calif.

H. J. HEINZ COMPANY  
Pittsburgh, Pa.

# CROP AND MARKET REPORT

Compiled by M. G. DADANT

For our June Crop and Market Report, we asked the following three questions of our reporters:

1. Condition of bees?
2. How is crop so far compared to 1943?
3. Prospect for balance of season?

## Condition of Bees

While early in May the condition of bees was questionable on account of a late cool spring and the absence of any stimulating flow as well as natural pollen, conditions changed very materially during the latter half of the month and the colonies have built up in a remarkable manner.

The result is that in the entire easter half of the country the colony conditions are at least 100% of normal and in many instances 125%. The better condition applies particularly to the Atlantic Coast.

The Prairie States seem still to be under par in condition of bees and the same applies to considerable extent to the Inter-mountain territory. Even on the Pacific coast bees have not been in normal condition for the time of the year.

In the Canadian provinces bee conditions are probably about normal with the season, of course, late so it is impossible yet to determine just how all of them are coming out.

## Crop

Naturally in the northern section of the country the honey crop has not yet materialized but as stated previously the stimulating flows up until May 10 were disappointing owing to the weather. Later they seemed to be unusually favorable and in our own locality here and in sections around us we have reports that bees are actually gaining quite a lot of weight on fruit and dandelion bloom and are storing considerable pollen for the "in between" time before white clover starts to bloom.

In the southeastern sections crop conditions seem very favorable. Georgia and Florida report a more than average crop from gallberry and the orange flow has been quite satisfactory. In the central southern states conditions have not been quite up to normal although sufficient to build bees rapidly. Rain and cool weather have somewhat interfered. Texas does not report the crop as

good as usual and the conditions in California have not been nearly up to 1943. The orange crop is short in the southern sections and the possibilities for black sage not too good. All in all, we would say that southeastern sections are above crop conditions generally and the western and southwestern below normal.

## Prospects

Naturally what the crop will do depends entirely upon the weather. This and the honey plants.

In all the white clover sections, however, beekeepers seem to be enthusiastic. Apparently bees are building up far better than had been anticipated and the early flows seem to give an anticipation that clover is going to be a yielder this year. It will depend largely upon the little Dutch white clover as to just what the crop is throughout all of these sections clear west until you reach the plains states. Conditions, however, seem to be extremely favorable and bees in most instances will be ready for the flow when it starts. Already little heads of clover are showing (May 15).

In Minnesota there is considerable complaint of the sweet clover weevil and a question as to what the crop will be depending on what the weevil does. In the Canadian Provinces, however, the weevil seems to be discounted and the prospects seem to be fairly favorable although the western Provinces do state they need more moisture as it is extremely dry. The same conditions apply in northern Wyoming, Montana and Idaho.

As stated previously crop prospects in the Atlantic seaboard seem particularly favorable and probably will have materialized by this time. In the entire South most of the crop is over by the time this is read but prospects are probably about as usual.

We hear reports from Iowa and some of the plain states that the crop will depend very much upon how much sweet clover is plowed under. There seems to be still plenty of sweet clover available and if conditions are such that farmers have an opportunity of plowing under for corn and beans there may be quite a lot of reduction of acreage.

## Quality Italian Bees and Queens

Queens	2-Lbs. Bees	3-Lbs. Bees	4-Lbs. Bees	5-Lbs. Bees
		1 to 24		
\$1.10	\$3.50	\$4.50	\$5.50	\$6.50
		25 to 99		
\$1.05	\$3.35	\$4.35	\$5.35	\$6.35
		100 Up		
\$1.00	\$3.20	\$4.20	\$5.20	\$6.20

**Kermit Anderson**

OPP, ALABAMA

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We are sold out for 1944 season

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HIGHEST PRICES PAID  
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NORTH ABINGTON, MASS.

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Cars and less than cars  
Mail Samples

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# • THE MARKET PLACE •

## BEES AND QUEENS

**CAUCASIAN QUEENS** for delivery for the balance of the season at reasonable prices. We have proven stock and years of satisfactory service to our many satisfied customers. T. L. Nicolaysen, Salida, California.

**FOR SALE** after June 1st—1000 pounds of certified bees at 50c per pound f.o.b. Quitman, Ga. Purchaser to furnish cages, feed and feeder cans. J. B. Hunter, Quitman, Georgia.

**CAUCASIAN QUEENS**—Mountain gray. Crom's Caucasian Apiaries, P. O. Box 24, Manteca, California.

**THREE BANDED** Italian bees and queens. Fine honey gatherers and easy to work with. 2 lbs. and queen \$3.50; 3 lbs. and queen \$4.50. Select untested queens 1 to 25, \$1.10; 25 to 50, \$1.05; 50 up, \$1.00. Alamance Bee Co., Graham, N. C.

**FOR SALE**—100 or more packages of Italian bees for June delivery, with or without queens. N. S. Gladish, 3315 Hobbs Rd., Nashville 5, Tenn.

**OLD RELIABLE ITALIAN QUEENS.** Special breeding. Prompt shipment. One dollar each. Ten dollars per dozen. H. C. White Apiaries, Sandia, Texas.

**WHERE COULD YOU BUY** better queens at any price. They will fill your hives with bees. Price 75 cents each. D. P. Green, Rt. 2, Deland, Florida.

**GOLDENS** inbred with three band, select queens \$1.25. Satisfaction. Also pure three banded. H. G. Karns, Dumbarton, Va.

**CARNIOLAN and CAUCASIAN** package bees queens—Booking orders for June and later delivery. Price on request. Tillery Brothers, Greenville, Alabama.

**GOLDEN SELECT QUEENS**—Produce fine yellow bees and are very gentle. 1-25, \$1.25; 25-100, \$1.15; 100 up, \$1.05 each. W. O. Curtis, Graham, N. C.

**MR. BEEKEEPER**—Sorry we can't take on more orders for package bees and queens this season. All sold now. Try us earlier in 1945. Crenshaw County Apiaries, Rutledge, Alabama.

## HONEY FOR SALE

**NEW YORK FANCY** buckwheat, amber honey 14c lb. 24 pound jars \$4.75. Six 5 lb. \$5.40. L. Kones, North Abington, Mass.

**BULK COMB**—Your 600 to 1000 M. D. supers filled with fine white July honey for decent price. Write Ed. Trimble, Warroad, Minnesota.

## HONEY AND BEESWAX WANTED

**COMB HONEY WANTED**—State size section, how packed and the quantity you have. Frank H. Hauck, P. O. Box 84, Kew Gardens, N. Y.

**HONEY AND BEESWAX. HIGHEST PRICES PAID. MAIL SAMPLES, ADVISE QUANTITY.** BRYANT AND COOKINHAM, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

**WANTED**—White or light amber extracted honey from 1 ton to 2 carloads. Cash waiting; send sample and best price to Honeymoon Products Co., 39 E. Henry St., River Rouge, Michigan.

**WAX WANTED**—We pay freight charges, and remit the day wax is received, or send C. O. D. Write us for quotations for making your wax into foundation; all work guaranteed. The Hawley Honey Company, Iola, Kansas.

**HONEY WANTED**—Small or large lots. Send sample and amount. Rocke Apiaries, Eureka, Illinois.

Copy for this department must reach us not later than the fifteenth of each month preceding date of issue. If intended for classified department it should be so stated when advertisement is sent.

Rates of advertising in this classified department are eight cents per word, including name and address. Minimum ad, ten words.

As a measure of precaution to our readers we require reference of all new advertisers. To save time, please send the name of your bank and other reference with your copy.

Advertisers offering used equipment or bees on combs must guarantee them free from disease or state exact condition, or furnish certificate of inspection from authorized inspectors. Conditions should be stated to insure that buyer is fully informed.

**HONEY WANTED**—All grades and varieties. Highest cash prices paid. Mail samples. State quantity. HAMILTON & COMPANY, 1360 Produce Street, Los Angeles, California.

**CASH FOR YOUR WAX** the day received. Write for quotations and shipping tags. Walter T. Kelley Co., Paducah, Kentucky.

**ALL GRADES** extracted honey wanted. Bee supplies and honey containers for sale. Prairie View Honey Co., 12243 12th Street, Detroit, Michigan.

## FOR SALE

**FOR SALE**—300 colonies bees, equipment to handle 400 colonies, including 45 frame extractor, strainer tanks and other supplies. W. F. Hastings, 1212 Cherry St., Grand Forks, N. Dak.

**OUR 600 COLOY** bee and honey outfit (disease free). Will sell everything including 10 acre farm home with large modern honey extracting and packing house. Or will sell bees and hive equipment separately. Reason for selling, labor shortage. M. J. Beck Co., Box 7, Lansing 1, Michigan.

**40 EIGHT FRAME** comb supers almost new, 50c each. 25 pounds Dadant's thin super foundation, 75c per pound. D. H. Hoffman, Naperville, Illinois.

**60-LB. HONEY CANS** mostly used only once, in new and used heavy cartons. Write for prices. Also all grades of honey wanted. J. Wolosevich, 6315 So. Damen Ave., Chicago, Illinois.

**FOR SALE**—Complete 1" tinned copper spiral coil 19x20", weight 56 lbs. Top condition, \$30.00. Also 125 Root 10 frame wire and wood queen excluders 35c each. No disease. Gordon Bell, Badger, Minnesota.

**LIKE NEW** Kelley 2 frame reversible extractor, 90 gal. tank with cover, 75 10-frame empty beehives, 150 full depth supers. Excellent condition, below half price. Will furnish state permit. A Schaumberg, Lomira, Wisconsin.

**FOR SALE**—One large size "Brand Capping Melter," \$40.00. Pickering Bros. Savage, Montana.

**400 COLONIES** bees. Write for particulars. Eber D. Mossie, Pilot Rock, Oregon.

**WANTED TO SELL**—600 colonies of bees in Michigan with locations, including honey crop. All standard 10 frame, full equipment. Bees are in good shape. Reasonable price to cash buyer. Box 106, care American Bee Journal.

**FOR SALE**—400 10-frame hive bodies, very good shape, with 4000 new G. B. Lewis frames, all nailed up, and 300 lbs. Dadant Wired Foundation in 25 lb. cartons, size 8½x16¾. Will also sell some bottom boards and covers. Reason for selling, I must cut down because of help shortage and other obligations. Orrin Rex, Iron Ridge, Wis.

**FOR SALE**—"Beekeeping in the South" by Hawkins. A cloth bound book of 124 pages, well illustrated. A special study of beekeeping under southern conditions. Special holiday offer 59 cents per copy postpaid. American Bee Journal, Hamilton, Illinois.

**QUEENBEE PAINTING** outfits \$1.00, colony records 10, 15c postpaid. Southwick Apiarists, Waban, Massachusetts.

**LEWIS BEE SUPPLIES.** Dadant's Crimp Wired Foundation. Prompt shipment from large stock. Simeon B. Beiler, Authorized Distributor, Intercourse, Pa.

## POSITIONS AND HELP WANTED

**WANTED**—Experienced beeman for year round work. Will pay good salary and furnish living quarters to a thoroughly experienced man. Must be steady and reliable and be able to drive truck. Give age, description and experience in first letter. Geo. E. Smith, Rt. 2, Yuba City, California.

**WANTED**—Experienced man immediately. Give references, experience and particulars. C. M. Hurst, Blackfoot, Idaho.

**HELP WANTED** in large bee business. Single or married. M. E. Ballard, Roxbury, N. Y.

**WANTED**—Experienced man, married or single. Steady work. Give full particulars. Al Winn, Rt. 1, Box 729A, Petaluma, Calif.

**WANT** experienced beekeeper to take full charge on crop shares or salary. Can have option to buy. W. F. Hastings, 1212 Cherry St., Grand Forks, N. Dak.

## SUPPLIES

**BEEKEEPER'S HOIST** eliminates heavy lifting. Durable equipment. Justifies cost each season, \$20.00 f.o.b. Corning, Iowa, while materials last. Bee Turner.

**POLLEN TRAPS**, three sizes, \$2.50 each postpaid. Approved by Dr. Farrar. Geo. DeKoeper, Baraboo, Wisconsin.

**COMB FOUNDATION** at money-saving prices. Wax worked at lowest rates. Comb and cappings rendered. Robinson's Wax Works, Mayville, N. Y.

**LARGE CASH SAVINGS** can be made by letting us work your wax into either wired or plain foundation. Large independent factory manufacturing a complete line of bee supplies including extractors, etc. Selling direct saves you the agent's profit. Quick shipment from large stock. Large free catalogue explains everything. Walter T. Kelley Co., Paducah, Kentucky.

**PORTER BEE ESCAPES** are fast, reliable, labor savers. R & E. C. Porter, Lewis-town, Illinois.

**POLLEN TRAPS**—Economical, practical traps that will fit any size hive. Instructions for care of pollen, feeding bees and source of soy bean flour. One trap and tray \$1.00; five, \$3.40; ten, \$6.00. C. W. Schaefer, Middleton, Wisconsin.

**YOUR WAX WORKED** into quality medium brood foundation for 16c pound; 100 pounds \$12.00. Fred Peterson, Alden, Iowa.

**BARGAIN LIST**—Write for prices on queen cages, comb honey cartons, comb honey shipping cases, oil stoves, wax separating tanks, jelly spoons and cell forming sticks. Lewis foundation fastener, 1-gal. steam generators, honey servers, Rauchfuss queen cage frames, metal frame shouldered, etc. G. B. Lewis Company, Watertown, Wisconsin.

**WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.** Quality bee supplies at factory prices. Prompt shipment. Satisfaction guaranteed. The Hubbard Apiaries, Manufacturers of Beekeepers' Supplies, Onsted, Michigan.

**LEWIS - DADANT BEE SUPPLIES IN MINNEAPOLIS.** Prompt shipment from complete stock. Send list of supplies for quotation. We carry carloads of honey containers in stock. Honey and beeswax accepted in trade or will pay cash. Honey Sales Company, 1806-08 No. Washington Ave., Minneapolis, Minnesota.

#### WANTED

**WANTER**—Two electric uncapping planes. Used or new. Frank Kuhl, Laurel, Nebr.

**WANTED**—A large, medium, or small honey settling tank. Walter McKinley, George, Iowa.

#### GOATS

**FOR SALE**—Small herd Togganburg type milk goats, 9 females, hornless sire and kid crop. Must sell. Prefer offer on whole herd. Lynn Reynolds, Rt. 3, Tomah, Wis.

#### MISCELLANEOUS

**SUBSCRIBE** for Honey Cookery News—bi-monthly 35 cents. 3414 S. Western Ave., Chicago, Illinois.

**DIFFERENT**, that's all. Written and published for the instruction of beekeepers. 52 pages of breezy entertaining beekeeping comment each month. One year, \$1.00; two years, \$1.50. Sample, 3c stamp. Beekeepers Item, San Antonio, Texas.

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**THE BEE WORLD**—The leading bee journal in Great Britain and the only international bee review in existence. Specializes in the world's news in both science and practice of apiculture. Specimen copy, post free, 12 cents, stamps. Membership of the Club, including subscription to the paper 10/6. The Apis Club, The Way's End, Foxton Royston, Herts, England.

### ILLINOIS BEEKEEPER PASSES AWAY

We have just learned of the death of Elmer Kommer which occurred Wednesday, May 17 at Woodhull, Illinois. Elmer Kommer was one of Illinois' prominent beekeepers having held various offices in the State Beekeepers' Association from president to treasurer and having been a deputy bee inspector for his area for a number of years.

Mr. Kommer was a beekeeper of good proportions and looked upon as an authority. The sympathy of all Illinois beekeepers goes to his widow and family.

## THREE BANDED ITALIAN QUEENS!

Carefully selected for commercial producers, properly produced to insure maximum production.

JUNE 1ST. TO NOVEMBER 1ST.

1 to 23, 90c each; 24 to 99, 85c each; 100 or more, 80c each. Terms: Cash with order. All orders will have prompt attention. Live delivery and satisfaction guaranteed.

**JOHN C. HOGG, Tifton, Ga., U. S. A.**

"MORE THAN 20 YEARS IN COMMERCIAL QUEEN BREEDING"

## "Yes, Hen's Teeth, We Have Them"

### GIVE YOUR DOLLARS MORE DIMES

4 Frame Extractors, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch baskets, each	\$14.25
10 Frame Wood Bound, Wire Queen Excluders, 5 or more, ea.	.80
10 Frame Telescope Cover Hives (Composition covering) with inner covers, frames, etc. Lots of 5	14.75
10 Frame Hive Bodies and Frames, lots of 5	6.05
Hoffman Brood Frames, per 100	5.05
25 Lb. Hercules Wired Brood 8x16 $\frac{3}{4}$ or 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x16 $\frac{3}{4}$	18.50
25 Lb. Hercules Plain Brood 8x16 $\frac{3}{4}$ or 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x16 $\frac{3}{4}$	17.50
25 Lb. Thin Surplus Foundation 3 $\frac{7}{8}$ x16	19.75
Bee Escapes, each	.12
2 Inch Hive Staples, per lb.	.30

(Prices subject to change)

SEND FOR COMPLETE PRICE LIST FOR 1944

**THE FRED W. MUTH COMPANY**  
Pearl and Walnut Streets Cincinnati 2 Ohio

## St. Romain's 'Honey Girl' Italian Package Bees and Queens

We didn't have sufficient help to ship our usual quantity of package bees during April and May. Our colonies are now strong and will remain strong. We can supply three, four and five pound packages throughout the month of June.

3-Lbs. bees with queen	\$4.50 per package
4-Lbs. bees with queen	5.40 per package
5-Lbs. bees with queen	6.30 per package
Queens, alone \$1.00 each	

Empty package cages and cans to be returned by express collect, on all orders for five or more packages.

**St. Romain's 'Honey Girl' Apiaries**  
Moreauville, Louisiana

Your Display or Classified Ad in A-B-J Brings Results That Please

## Pettit's Package Bees and Queens

The package season is past for another year. The system of booking orders all through the summer, subject to prices that would be announced in November, worked very well and we were practically sold out by December. The season was favorable for raising bees but queen breeders had a hard time with continuous rains, clouds and wind during March and April. This prevailed from the Atlantic west to Texas and very few shippers had enough queens to ship the packages they had promised on time. Bees were swarming and we had to give preference to three pound packages which dispose of more bees and require fewer queens. Every effort is made to give service but weather is something we cannot control.

Orders are already being booked for 1945 subject to prices that will be announced in November.

We now have plenty first class queens for all comers

### Prices June Through September

1-23 Queens	90c each
24-99 Queens	85c each
100 and up	80c each

Please send cash in U. S. funds with order. Prompt shipment, live delivery, and satisfaction.

**MORLEY PETTIT, Tifton, Ga., U. S. A.**

## Italian Package Bees and Queens

### Package Bees With Queens

Quantity	1 to 25	26 up
3-Lb. Package	\$4.50	\$4.35
4-Lb. Package	5.50	5.35
5-Lb. Package	6.50	6.35
Queens	.95	.90

**B. J. Bordelon Apiaries : Moreauville, Louisiana**

## Italian Bees and Queens

ALSO PACKAGE BEES HEADED WITH DAUGHTERS OF QUEENS BRED FOR RESISTANCE. Priced as follows—

	Queens	2-Lb.	3-Lb.	4-Lb.	5-Lb.
1 to 24	\$1.00	\$3.30	\$4.30	\$5.30	\$6.30
25 to 99	.90	3.20	4.20	5.20	6.20
100 up	.80	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00

**A. E. Shaw : Shannon, Miss.**

## BETTER BRED QUEENS : 3-BANDED ITALIANS

2-LB. PACKAGES WITH QUEENS	\$3.50
3-LB. PACKAGES WITH QUEENS	4.50
QUEENS	Each .80

ANY QUANTITY

**CALVERT APIARIES : Calvert, Alabama**

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National (Saddle) Horseman	5.00
The Horse, bi-monthly, breeding, schooling, training, sports	5.00
The Chronicle, weekly, breeding, fox hunting, racing, shows	5.00
Thoroughbred (Horse) Record, w. Rider & Driver, m., horses-sport-pleasure	3.50
The Mid-Western Horseman, m.	2.50
NRA Round-Up, (Rodeo)	.50
Spokesman & Harness World, m.	1.00
<b>Farming</b>	
The Country Book, quarterly	1.00
Fletcher's Farming	.50
<b>Livestock</b>	
Berkshire (Hog) News, m.	1.00
Pacific Stockman	1.00
American Cattle Producers	1.00
Southeastern Cattleman	1.00
The Sheepman	1.00
Plantation Stockman, m.	2.00
Arizona Stockman, m.	1.50
<b>Pigeons</b>	
American Pigeon Journal, utility, fancy, racing	1.50
Pigeon News, fancy only	1.50
<b>Poultry</b>	
Northeastern Poultryman, 24 issues, 2 yrs.	1.00
Cackle & Crow, the Poultry Paper	1.00
Pacific Poultryman	.50
<b>Rabbits</b>	
Small Stock (rabbits, cavies exclusively)	1.00
American Rabbit Journal	1.00
Am. Sm. Stock Farmer, (Rabbits only)	.50
<b>Fruit</b>	
Better Fruit, monthly	1.00
Eastern Fruit Grower	1.00
<b>Dairying</b>	
Dairy Goat Journal, m.	1.00
Dairy Farmers Digest	1.00
Dairyland News, semi-monthly	.50
Dairyman's Journal	.35
<b>Other Specialties</b>	
Small Commercial Animals & Fowls	.50
The Soybean Digest	1.50
New Agriculture (sugar beets only)	2.00
Co-Operative (Farmers) Digest	2.00
Southern Sportsman	1.50
Q. 12 issues	1.50
Mountain Music, m., fox, coon-hounds	1.00
Modern Game Breeding, m., pheasants	3.00
Judge, m., est. 1881, humor, satire	1.50
The Home Worker, bi-monthly	1.00
Black Fox Magazine, m., fox, mink	2.00
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American Bee Journal Classified Ads Bring Satisfactory Results.

AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL



Northern Bred Dark Leather Colored  
**ITALIAN QUEENS**

For delivery June 15th and later  
\$1.00 each.

**DIEMER BEE CO.**  
LIBERTY, MISSOURI

**ROOT QUALITY BEE SUPPLIES**

GLASS AND TIN CONTAINERS  
HONEY AND BEESWAX WANTED

**M. J. BECK CO.**

Successor to M. H. HUNT & SON  
510 N. Cedar St., Lansing, Mich.

**PALMETTO QUALITY QUEENS**

Again we solicit your orders for our high quality queens for the season 1944. Prices as follows: 1 to 5 queens \$1.00 each. More than five 95c each, any number. Shipments begin about May 15th. We guarantee satisfaction and a square deal.

**C. G. ELLISON & SONS**  
BELTON, SOUTH CAROLINA

**Do you know about the**

**LORD'S ACRE PLAN**

for support of the rural church? Get monthly reports of it in the

**Farmers Federation News**

3 years \$1 or send 2 cents stamp for sample copy. Address ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Requeen with the MOTT STRAIN, Northern bred, pure 3 banded Italian Queens. Prices as follows: From 1 to 24, \$1.10; 25 to 49, \$1.05; 50 and up \$1.00 each. Terms 25 per cent cash with order.

**D. C. TART & CO.**  
GLENWOOD, MICHIGAN

**HONEY WANTED**

Carloads and less, all grades. Will pay top prices. Would contract now for crop. Also Beeswax.

**H. & S. Honey & Wax Co., Inc.**  
265 Greenwich St., New York, N. Y.

**The BEEKEEPERS ITEM**

The Southern beekeepers own magazine, but read by studios honey producers everywhere.



With the American Bee Journal makes a combination that covers the beekeeping field.

Send \$1.75 and get Both Magazines for a year  
**BEEKEEPERS ITEM, San Antonio, Texas**

**ITALIAN BEES AND QUEENS**

Can take care of package bee orders for this month at following prices—

With queens	2-Lb.	3-Lb.	4-Lb.	Queen, each	
1 to 24, each	\$3.75	\$4.50	\$5.30		\$1.00
25 to 49, each	3.25	4.25	5.00		No C. O. D. Orders Accepted
50 on up, each	3.00	4.00	4.65		

Queens are selected untested laying queens. Live delivery guaranteed. Health certificate with each shipment, queens are sent prepaid. Replacement made upon receipt of cage containing dead queen.

**Plauche Bee Farm : Hamburg, La.**

**ATTENTION, BEEKEEPERS**

AT this time, our booking is almost complete, and by the time you read this we believe it will be. Therefore, we will not be able to accept more orders from our new customers.

Please bear this in mind and save yourself as well as us. Thank you.

**ROSSMAN & LONG, Box 133, Moultrie, Ga.**

**ITALIAN QUEENS : PACKAGE BEES**

Let us supply your package bee and queen requirements during June with our productive stock. Prices:	Lots of	Queens	2-lbs. Pkgs.	3-lbs. Pkgs.
No disease in our yards. Health certificate furnished.	1-24	\$1.00	\$3.40	\$4.40
	25-99	.95	3.20	4.20
	100-up	.90	3.00	4.00

**Bessonet Bee Company : Donaldsonville, Louisiana**

**Queens**  
Italians

**Queens**  
Caucasians

**Queens**  
Daughters of stock bred for resistance

Booked up to June 1st on package bees. Can handle a few queen orders for June.

See former ads for prices or send for Free Circular. Over 25 years a shipper.

**Blue Bonnet Apiaries : R. 1, Box 70, Mercedes, Tex.**

**BEEES**

**We Can Accept Orders For Few Thousand More Packages**

With Queens	2-Lb.	3-Lb.	4-Lb.
1 to 25 packages	\$3.65	\$4.65	\$5.65
Up to 99 packages	3.50	4.50	5.50
Above 99 packages	3.35	4.35	5.35

Loose-Queen Type one dollar extra.  
Queenless packages one dollar less

**The PUETT CO. : Hahira, Ga.**

## Anderson's Quality Bees & Queens

Queens	Bees 2-Lbs.	Bees 3-Lbs.	Bees 4-Lbs.	Bees 5-Lbs.
		1 to 24		
\$1.10	\$3.50	\$4.50	\$5.50	\$6.50
		25 to 99		
\$1.05	\$3.35	\$4.35	\$5.35	\$6.35
		100 Up		
\$1.00	\$3.20	\$4.20	\$5.20	\$6.20

**B. A. Anderson & Co.**

OPP, ALABAMA

## PIGEONS

If you are interested in Pigeons, you need the AMERICAN PIGEON JOURNAL, an informational instructive 52 page monthly magazine, Sample 15c; 12 months, \$1.50.

AMERICAN PIGEON JOURNAL  
Dept. B Warrenton, Mo.

## HELLO FOLKS

HERE WE ARE AGAIN

STEVENSON'S Line-Bred GOLDENS

To tell you we had too many package bees booked to advertise sooner. Quoting queens 1 to 24, \$1.25. 25 and up \$1.10.

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Advise quantity, grade, size section and how packed.

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QUEENS ARE DAUGHTERS OF STOCK BRED FOR RESISTANCE TO DISEASE

3-Lb. Package with Queens ..... \$4.25

Queens \$1.00. Hundred lots \$ .90

For booster package deduct price of queen.

BUY THE QUEENS THAT WILL SATISFY

Prompt Service—Satisfaction Guaranteed

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QUEENS---Progeny-Test 3-Banded Italians  
QUEENS---Daughters of Stock Bred for Resistance

QUALITY AND SERVICE

	2-Lb. with queen	3-Lb. with queen	Queens
1 to 24	\$3.20	\$4.20	\$ .90
25 to 50	3.15	4.15	.85
51 to 99	3.10	4.10	.80
100 and up	3.05	4.05	.75

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2-lb. swarm with queen, exp. collect, ea. \$2.90  
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3-Lb. package with queen \$4.30

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For Quality and Service  
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For JUNE delivery. Combless packages and queens. Write for prices and open dates. THRIFTY bees are guaranteed to please.

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\$90.00 PER HUNDRED

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PRICES JUNE 1

	Queens 2-Lbs.	3-Lbs.	4-Lbs.
1-24	\$1.00	\$3.40	\$4.30
25-99	.90	3.20	4.20
100 up	.80	3.00	4.00

Shipping Point, Epes, Alabama

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Oldest and largest Milk Goat magazine published. Broadcast circulation. Articles by best authorities. Subscription rate: one year \$2.00; three years \$4.00; five years \$6.00.

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Send us your package bee and queen orders for prompt shipment.  
We expect to have a large supply of queens for prompt shipment during June and July, also several hundred packages for June shipment.

### Prices

Quantity	Queens	2-lb. with queen	3-lb. with queen	4-lb. with queen	5-lb. with queen
1-24	\$1.00	\$3.30	\$4.30	\$5.30	\$6.30
25-99	.90	3.20	4.20	5.20	6.20
100-up	.80	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00

For queenless package subtract price of queen.

### NOTICE

Due to war conditions we find it necessary to change our office to our shipping point at LEROY, ALABAMA. Please address all letters to us LEROY, ALABAMA and telegrams to JACKSON, ALABAMA.

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Booked for all of April on packages.	Queens of either stock	\$1.10
Can book several for May. On all	Bees, 2-Lb.	3.50
checks under \$100 add exchange fees	Bees, 3-Lb.	4.50
of 10 cents. Over \$100 add 20 cents.	Per extra lb.	1.00
No exchange on P. O. Money orders.	Lots of extra queens	

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ITALIANS or CAUCASIANS

As good as the best

**\$1.00 each. \$90.00 for 100**

**WEAVER APIARIES**  
NAVASOTA, TEXAS

## QUEENS

After May 15 we have some carefully bred and selected queens to offer.

Prices to June 1		Prices After June 1	
1-24	\$1.10	1-24	\$1.00
25-99	1.05	25-99	.90
100 up	1.00	100 up	.80

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# THE POSTSCRIPT

Mr. J. Murdoch, of Banff, Scotland, reports that last year he had the best crop in eight years from charlock which we call wild radish. Charlock yields a light honey with a pronounced acid tang but the customers like it and ask for more. The most interesting thing in his letter is the report that he has had a number of virgin queens to mate after they were 25 to 28 days old. It is the general impression that at that age one finds only a drone layer.

— V —

The Saskatoon and District Beekeepers' Association is another one that is planning to establish a honey plant garden. A number of such test gardens are now in prospect and they should prove very useful since it will make possible the testing of new sources of bee pasture under widely separated conditions. With enough people really interested more rapid progress in the promotion of bee pasture is to be expected.

— V —

Ed. Brown, Jr. of Lawton, Iowa, is investing in bee pasture by offering 1,000 pounds of Hubam clover seed to farmers near his apiaries. Hubam planted with oats comes into bloom for a fall crop. Brown wants to use an equal amount of seed of biennial sweet clover to insure a crop the following year where the farmer will use it for pasture or cut for a seed crop. Planting the two kinds together is a new idea.

— V —

My visits to the north Pacific Coast have been few and short but I have seen enough to become very much interested in that region. J. Arthur Thompson, of Tacoma, Washington, has a farm of 500 acres bordering Puget Sound. Evergreen, huckleberry, madrone, maple, manzanita and wild blackberry cover most of the land, a wonderful variety for both bees and beekeeper. The bees build up nicely there and store perhaps 60 pounds of honey before time to move fireweed about July 5. This year he plans to move 500 colonies to the foothills for fireweed.

— V —

"Rainbow's End," C. W. Wood's little magazine, recommends bird's-foot trefoil for sunny spots in the garden. While it is best known as a forage crop it is a worthwhile addition to the ornamental garden. Sainfoin is another field crop which is worth growing for its flowers.

— V —

Mr. Kinard's suggestion in April postscript that Allen Latham should be included among those best informed on bee behavior is a reminder that Latham has long been prominent in the beekeeping field. Allen Latham began writing for the bee magazines in 1901 and his name has appeared quite regularly since that time. Most of the men who were writing then have passed on leaving Latham as one of the few remaining old timers.

— V —

In 1905 Latham was advocating hives with frames hung crosswise instead of lengthwise as is the common practice. He contended that closed end crosswise frames conserved the heat of the colony and resulted in better wintering as well as more prosperous colonies during the inclement weather of early spring. It would be interesting to know whether he still holds the same opinion.

— V —

Ed Johnson, secretary of Cuyahoga County, Ohio, Beekeepers, reports that Dr. Singleton of that organization has induced the Metropolitan Park Board to plant idle land to alsike clover, ten acres at Little Cedar Point and

thirty acres at Gatesmills. This is a very practical use of such land and suggests a profitable line of effort for any group of beekeepers within reach of similar opportunity. Much good bee pasture could be made available through organized effort to secure such planting of public lands and highways.

— V —

J. W. Speers, of Ashland, Virginia, regards both dogwood and sassafras as almost worthless for bee pasture in his locality. Nearly all who have reported regarding dogwood agree that it is of little value as bee pasture. Sassafras blooms so early and for so short a time that it is also of minor importance.

— V —

At about the time of the St. Louis world's fair the G. B. Lewis Company published a little book entitled "Bee Pranks." It was a collection of stories about bees clipped from the newspapers of many states. A varied assortment it was, from a farmer who used the heat inside the hive to hatch hen's eggs to the experience of soldiers with Sherman who wanted honey but had no idea how to handle bees. One story of a farmer working in a field when a passing swarm clustered in his whiskers was from the Troy Ohio Record and about topped the list. Probably few copies of this book can still be found.

— V —

Harold, my five-year-old grandson, decided to help with the bees and returned from his first trip to the apiary with four stings. He says that he is glad he got them as it helps him to learn to keep bees.

He is the first one to stand his ground in the face of stings. It would seem that at least one of the grandchildren should be a beekeeper.

— V —

Harland Everson, of Madison, Wisconsin, asks at what temperature brood will become chilled when the combs are removed from the hive. It is a good question and one on which there is likely to be much disagreement. It is well known that the bees maintain a high temperature in the hive for brood rearing and it may be assumed that any reduction would be injurious if long continued. Since the bees form a cluster at 57 degrees it is a safe guess that any point below that figure is dangerous. The degree of injury will of course depend, very much, upon the time of exposure. It will be interesting to know what our queen breeders who must often graft cells in cool weather have to say.

— V —

Apparently there are more beemen using the long idea hive than we had suspected. Rex Casper, of Everett, Washington, has been using a 22 frame hive for several years. He calls it a time saver providing plenty of room for vigorous queens. Two ten frame supers can be used side by side so that it is not necessary to pile them so high to handle a plentiful harvest. However, he says there are faults although he does not say what they are.

— V —

We have been hearing about a new cover crop for the South. It is Alcyce Clover, (*Alysicarpus vaginalis*). Seed secured from T. W. Woods & Son, of Richmond, Virginia, was planted in our test plots in May 1943. Germination was good but the plants grew slowly all season and showed much evidence of blight and leaf hopper injury. There was no bloom and apparently the plant is entirely unsuited for our midwest climate. We would like to hear from southern readers whether the plant is of any value for bee pasture.

FRANK C. PELLETT.

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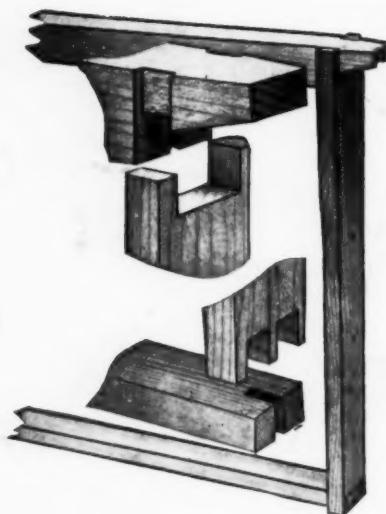
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